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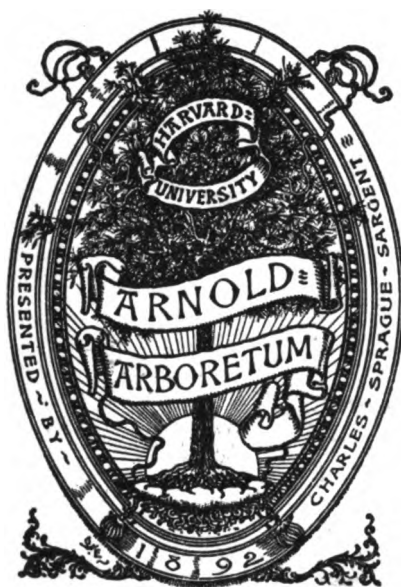
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NEW ZEALAND.—

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

REPORT

ON THE

TIMBER INDUSTRY OF NEW ZEALAND

FOR THE

YEAR 1906-7.

BY

WILLIAM C. KENSINGTON,
UNDER-SECRETARY.



WELLINGTON.

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1907.

1907.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS:
THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1907.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

SIR,—
Department of Lands, Wellington, 20th May, 1907.
I have the honour to submit herewith report on the timber industry of New Zealand as at the commencement of this year.
In 1905 a similar report was presented to Parliament, being the first attempt made to show the exact state of this great industry, and the following is a more complete and up-to-date statement dealing with the subject.
I have, &c.,
WILLIAM C. KENSINGTON, Under-Secretary.
The Hon. Robert McNab, Minister of Lands.

REPORT.

The information contained in these pages is the outcome of systematic inquiries made by the various Commissioners of Crown Lands, Timber Experts, and Crown Lands Rangers belonging to the Department of Lands. Every sawmiller in the colony has been approached on the subject, and in many cases has been good enough to supply full particulars of the operations at the mills under his control. These details have been carefully checked and added to, and as the result it is now possible to estimate very fairly the annual output of timber from the mills, and the manner in which the timber resources of New Zealand are being utilised.
As is well known, the Crown has for some time past parted with its forest lands by way of sale, and consequently is not now able to control the felling and destruction of the remaining forests to any great extent. The following tables show approximately the amount of timber still existing in the colony.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE QUANTITY OF MILLING TIMBER ON CROWN LANDS.

District.	Kauri.	Rimu (Red-pine).	Kahikatea (White pine).	Totara.	Matai (Black-pine).	Birches.	Miscellaneous	Total.
	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
Auckland ..	270,575,777	928,406,852	119,436,823	94,387,998	106,987,631	..	..	1,519,795,081
Hawke's Bay ..	..	625,255,000	217,437,000	50,692,000	121,980,000	1,850,000	..	1,017,214,000
Taranaki ..	..	18,635,000	9,130,000	1,416,000	2,401,000	8,220,000	5,973,000	40,775,000
Wellington ..	..	2,016,714,000	553,749,000	197,463,000	933,124,000	..	*999,184,000	4,705,234,000
Marlborough ..	..	72,000,000	25,000,000	450,000	6,500,000	..	†5,000,000	108,950,000
Nelson ..	..	1,080,000,000	13,000,000	3,000,000	5,500,000	4,473,750,000	‡17,000,000	5,592,250,000
Westland ..	..	3,723,800,000	325,000,000	51,000,000	23,000,000	50,000,000	240,000,000	4,417,800,000
Canterbury ..	..	1,100,000	8,800,000	2,000,000	500,000	26,800,000	..	34,200,000
Otago ..	..	453,000,000	13,000,000	6,200,000	72,000,000	60,000,000	290,000,000	899,200,000
Southland ..	..	1,130,835,000	48,587,000	4,885,000	13,240,000	..	§33,090,000	380,582,000
	270,575,777	9,054,745,852	1,328,139,823	411,493,998	1,295,232,631	4,715,865,000	1,590,247,000	18,666,300,081

1—C. 4. * Miro, maire, hinau, &c. † Beech. ‡ Yellow and silver pine and kawaka. § Miro.

SCHEDULE SHOWING APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES OF MILLING TIMBER ON PRIVATE AND NATIVE LANDS.

District.	Kauri.	Rimu.	Kahikatea.	Totara.	Matai.	Birches.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
Auckland ..	375,465,317	2,993,351,18	642,664,470	100,213,860	810,127,447	..	131,627,500	5,053,449,774
Hawke's Bay	753,161,00	257,606,000	65,763,000	149,700,000	..	..	1,226,230,000
Taranaki	383,277,21	104,985,000	32,075,100	16,196,400	5,004,000	194,263,000	735,800,719
Wellington	2,855,845,00	743,806,000	215,853,000	1,261,921,000	..	*979,666,000	6,057,091,000
Marlborough	55,000,000	16,000,000	297,000	3,000,000	..	†4,000,000	78,297,000
Nelson	535,149,11	80,990,000	42,127,000	126,010,000	147,339,280	‡189,370,000	1,120,995,393
Westland	1,049,000,000	681,000,000	134,000,000	119,000,000	30,500,000	§300,000,000	2,813,500,000
Canterbury	1,600,000	7,600,000	4,200,000	1,800,000	36,300,000	..	51,000,000
Otago	80,944,000	6,844,500	5,393,600	22,789,900	12,298,600	24,738,900	153,009,500
Southland	137,275,000	45,050,000	14,055,000	17,770,000	81,100,000	§34,950,000	330,200,000
	375,465,317	2,844,602,512	2,586,545,970	613,987,560	2,527,814,747	312,541,880	1,858,615,400	17,119,573,586

* Miro, maire, hinau. † Beech. ‡ Yellow and silver pine, kawaka, and rata. § Miro, silver-pine, &c.

REVIEW OF POSITION.

From a perusal of the reports of the various Commissioners of Crown Lands, it will be seen how the different districts of the colony compare with regard to timber supply and demand.

Auckland.

In Auckland the supply of milling timber in 1904 was estimated at 7,465,053,000 superficial feet, of which 1,112,019,000 ft. was kauri (*vide* parliamentary report C.-6 of 1905), but it is now estimated at only 6,573,235,855 ft., including 646,041,094 ft. of kauri. This illustrates in the clearest manner the very rapid destruction of the native forests in the north, which if continuing at the present rate will cause a cessation of the sawmilling industry within some fifteen years.

During the past year the Government sold by public tender 41,847,206 ft. of milling timber, whilst the output of the various mills totalled 190,543,000 superficial feet, and for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1906, no less than 68,278,718 ft. of timber, valued at £276,411, were exported from the Auckland District. Owing to the increased output from the mills in the district (there being now fifty-nine, as against forty-nine in 1905), the supply of marketable timber is greatly reduced north of Auckland, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands estimates that the future supply of timber for the local market will be derived from the southern part of the district, where large forests remain in the Lower Waikato, Taupo, and Rotorua districts.

Every year sees an increased demand for timbers other than kauri, which up to now has been the chief source of supply and utilisation. Timbers that even a few years ago were almost disregarded, such as matai, rimu, &c., are now largely drawn upon, and forests are in many instances being worked a second time, trees being now milled that formerly were passed over.

In 1905 the estimated annual output from the mills was 182,454,000 ft. It now amounts to 190,543,000 ft., and shows a tendency to still increase. Whereas two years ago 2,138 "hands" were employed at the mills, the number of workers is now given at 2,367.

Hawke's Bay.

In the southern part of the Hawke's Bay District the supply of milling timber is rapidly becoming scarce, and it is estimated that in four years' time there will be few, if any, mills working, and already mill-owners are securing forest areas outside the district.

In the Poverty Bay portion, however, sawmilling is increasing, and particularly in the Motu district there is every prospect of the industry assuming much larger dimensions when the railway from Gisborne commences to tap the large forests existing in that locality. It has been estimated by private persons that there still remains about 900,000,000 superficial feet of milling timber on 20,000 acres in this locality, and though this is probably considerably in excess of the actual amount, there is no doubt that an extensive area is still available for sawmilling operations. The construction of bush railways from Waikaremoana, Waihirere, and Motu, to enable timber and stone to be procured from those localities, is now being considered by local bodies in the Cook County.

However, in the whole of the district the number of mills has dropped from sixty-one in 1905 to thirty-eight in 1907, and the annual output from 49,151,354 ft. to 40,868,118 ft. for the same period. This latter includes 2,500,000 ft. exported from the province. The chief timbers used are rimu and matai, while the proportion of totara is steadily diminishing, being only one-seventh of the total.

Taranaki.

Although a fair amount of milling timber still remains in Taranaki, it is unlikely that a large proportion can be utilised, owing to the lack of sufficient railway and road communication, and the distance of the forest from any centre where a demand for timber is likely to arise. The number of mills in 1905 was thirty-one, their output being estimated at 20,323,700 ft.; but in 1907 the mills were only twenty-nine in number, and their output 16,824,281 ft. It will be noticed from the detailed reports that rimu is the principal timber used in Taranaki, being two-thirds of the whole consumption.

Wellington.

The Wellington District is, for convenience, divided into three portions, each of which is under the charge of a separate Ranger, who periodically visits the various areas within his charge. The western portion extends from Taumarunui on the north to Waikanae on the south, and in this area fifteen mills are at present working. This number will probably be increased ere long in the Waimarino district, on account of the North Island Main Trunk Railway opening up the vast forests in that locality. At present the output is estimated at 14,535,000 ft. per annum.

The central portion of the Wellington District embraces the country from Turangarere to Pohangina, and in this area are located thirty-two mills, some of which will soon be ceasing operations. The output from them is given as 33,333,000 ft. per annum, being mostly rimu and matai, with smaller proportions of totara and kahikatea.

The southern and eastern portion of the province reaches from Akitio, on the Hawke's Bay boundary-line, to Wellington at the south, and thirty-six mills are at present working therein, with an approximate output of 22,270,000 ft. per annum. The principal timber cut is the useful rimu, with matai, totara, and kahikatea in smaller quantities.

From these details it will be seen that the Wellington District now contains eighty-three mills, with an estimated annual output of 70,138,000 ft., as against seventy-three mills, with an output of 55,860,106 ft., two years ago. The increase is chiefly in the country traversed by the North Island Main Trunk Railway, between Mangaweka and Raurimu, and there is a likelihood of further development now that the line is nearing completion.

Marlborough.

Marlborough's supply of milling timber remaining uncut is not very great, only amounting to about 187,000,000 ft., and last year's output was about 9,500,000 ft. But the available supply includes inferior timbers not being worked at present, and it is estimated that only from 80,000,000 ft. to 100,000,000 ft. of marketable timber is readily accessible. The industry is fairly steady in this district, and the local demand accounts for 6,000,000 ft. out of the 9,500,000 ft. cut. Interesting particulars are given in the detailed report, further on.

Nelson.

In Nelson there still remains about 6,700,000,000 ft. of milling timber, as against 6,944,000,000 ft. in 1905, and last year's output is given as 16,594,399 ft., of which three-quarters comprised rimu (red-pine). The demand has considerably increased since 1905, when there were fifty-eight mills, with an output of 13,191,807 ft., which have grown to seventy-one mills, with the above-quoted output, and there is every probability of a still larger expansion of the milling trade. The report on page 34 contains many interesting particulars on the subject, and the manner in which operations are carried on at the present time.

Westland.

Next under review is the Westland District, in which, although there are two mills less than in 1905, there is an increased output of over 7,000,000 ft. per annum. The timber mostly cut is the very useful rimu (red-pine), which forms the bulk of the present forests in the province. Following this comes the kahikatea (white-pine), whilst silver and black pine are also cut for certain purposes, and totara is much in demand. As Westland is now one of the largest timber districts in the colony, both in production and future supply, it only needs further development to witness a large increase in the sawmilling industry, and it appears probable that in the immediate future a great proportion of the timber used in the cities and towns of New Zealand will be derived from this district. At the present time there is estimated to be a total of 6,731,300,000 superficial feet of milling timber available; but it is probable that, when as detailed and elaborate inspections of the forests are made in Westland as in some of the more settled districts, a greater quantity of timber may be found available for future requirements.

Canterbury.

The timber industry in Canterbury is still diminishing in extent, and only nine mills, with an estimated output of 1,164,000 ft. per annum, remain working. In 1905 there was a similar number of mills, but their output was given as 2,696,000 ft. a year, so that it is evident the forests are almost cut out in this part of the colony, and no doubt when the Midland Railway is completed from Westland the bulk of timber-supplies will be obtained from there. Through the lack of suitable timbers, birch is now largely utilised in the district, and seems to answer well, and it is possible that in other parts of the colony the same result will be observed in years to come.

Otago.

Otago has decreased from ten mills in 1905 to nine in 1907, but their output has slightly increased, from 2,918,000 ft. to 3,190,000 ft. per annum. Rimu again is the chief timber used, but kahikatea, maire, totara, miro, and beeches are also cut. The demand locally absorbs practically all the supply, and the trade is not likely to assume larger proportions.

Southland.

In Southland the number of mills has dropped from fifty-six in 1905 to fifty in 1907, and their output from 39,893,000 ft. to 38,087,000 ft. As there is not a very large supply of standing timber remaining in the district, it is probable that the sawmill trade will gradually decrease, and at a not very distant

date, judging from the present output, will cease to be an important factor in the industries of the province. The same timbers as in Otago are utilised for milling purposes, and are all used locally, practically none going outside the district. Particulars of the year's operations are given on page 47.

SUMMARY OF THE SAWMILLS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Land District.	Number of Mills.	Total Horse-power.	Total Number of Hands employed.	Total Cutting-capacity per Annum.	Total Output per Annum.
				Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
Auckland	59	2,847	2,367	256,325,000	190,543,000
Hawke's Bay	38	1,059	721	70,804,000	40,868,116
Taranaki	29	737	453	32,158,000	16,824,281
Wellington (west)	15	373	324	30,690,000	14,535,000
" (central)	32	526	542	52,050,000	33,333,000
" (southern)	36	559	522	35,700,000	22,270,000
Marlborough	14	494	195	15,770,000	9,689,000
Nelson	71	852	403	61,127,000	16,594,899
Westland	49	912	645	94,526,000	44,933,813
Canterbury	9	102	54	3,000,000	1,164,000
Otago	9	181	82	5,690,000	3,190,000
Southland	50	1,408	831	61,100,000	38,087,000
Totals	411	10,000	7,139	718,940,000	432,031,611

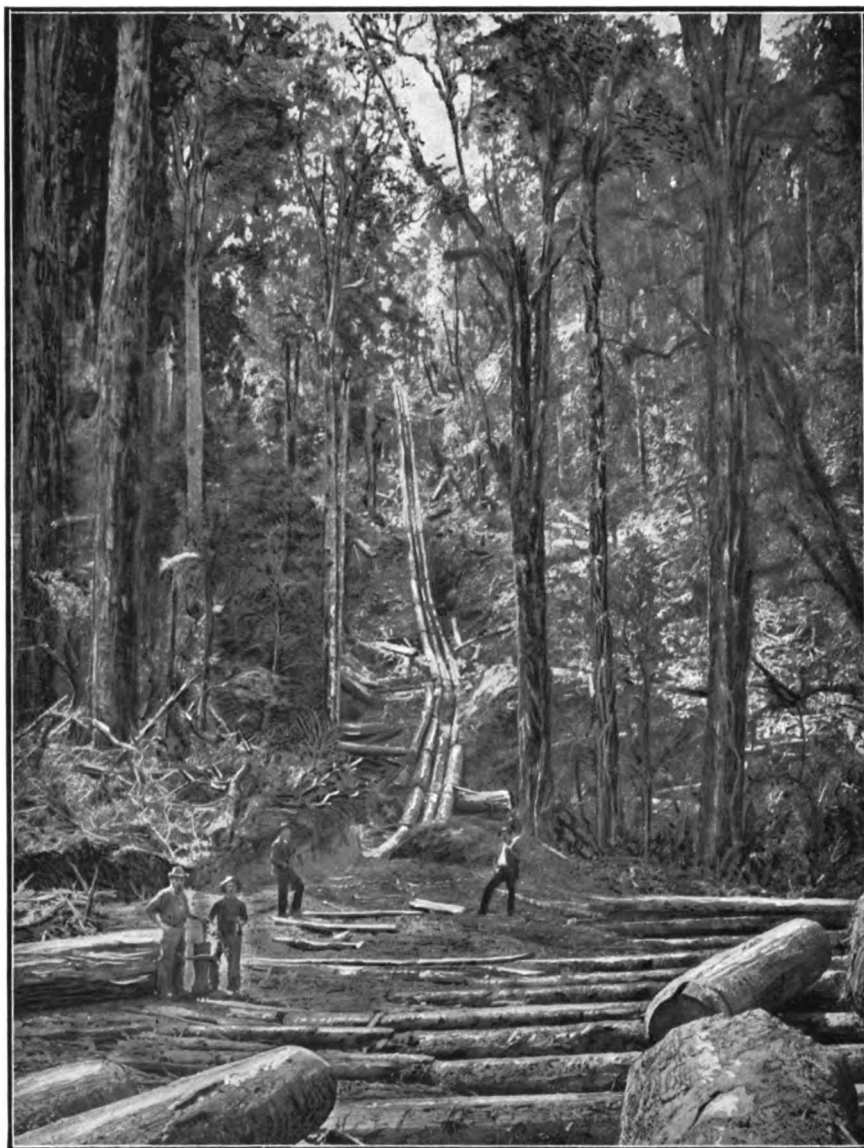
GENERAL REMARKS.

From the foregoing review it will be seen that the timber-supplies in New Zealand are rapidly diminishing both in quantity and quality. Whereas in 1905 there was estimated to be a total of 43,000,000,000 superficial feet of milling timber in the various districts, it now appears that the amount has fallen to about 36,000,000,000 superficial feet, although the annual output has risen from 413,289,742 ft. to 432,031,611 ft. It must be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the above remaining timber, though suitable for milling purposes, is not readily available, owing to difficulty of communication, and expense of cutting and conveying same to the centres where it is required. Other causes, such as smallness of areas containing milling timber, and consequent unremunerative working of same; waste of timber in cutting and milling operations; destruction of forests by bush fires, and clearing land for settlement; and the necessity of preserving certain forests for climatic, water-supply, land-protection, and scenic purposes, also tend to limit the quantity of timber available for milling requirements, and it appears certain that the supply is not likely to last beyond the seventy years estimated in 1905, and will possibly fall short of this period to a considerable extent.

In considering this great industry, many aspects of the case have to be carefully studied. On the one hand, timber-merchants and the carpentering trade all over New Zealand require and demand to be supplied with suitable timber for their needs out of the forests now standing on unoccupied land. The work of the contractor, builder, cabinetmaker, and allied trades would be seriously hampered if any great proportion of their requirements had to be derived from outside the colony, and as at the present time there are 411 mills in operation, employing 7,139 labourers, who, with other workers in the bush and their dependants, represent some twenty to twenty-five thousand souls, a severe blow would be dealt to the industry were its operations disturbed in this manner. Again, the process of felling and removing milling timber from the land largely helps to open it up for settlement purposes, and thereby assists in some measure the work of colonisation. Considerations such as these tend to strengthen the arguments of those persons who desire to see our indigenous forests practically swept away to meet the requirements of the sawmilling trade.

But, on the other hand, it is essential to keep in mind the great lessons of past ages, and to guard against a similar fate overtaking New Zealand as has happened to so many other flourishing countries in the world. The following extracts show how this problem has been studied elsewhere.

In the "Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society" for January, 1907, a most interesting review is given of "Forest Policy in the British Empire" by Dr. W. Schlich, C.I.E., F.R.S., which is one of the most important works on the subject ever published, and contains the results of the lessons and experiences of centuries in the various countries of the Empire. To quote a few excerpts: Dr. Schlich's definition of a "forest" is "an area which, for the most part, is set aside for the production of timber and other forest produce, or which is expected to exercise climatic effects, or to protect the locality against injurious influences"; and he contrasts this with a "wood," which is "an area stocked with trees or shrubs, and managed for the production of timber, firewood, and such other produce as ordinarily accompanies the rearing of trees": so that every wood is a forest, but every forest is not necessarily a wood. On the important question of the effects of forests on the moisture of the air, Dr. Schlich summarises the data (chiefly German) which he discusses by saying that "the mean annual excess in forests ranges from 3 to 10 per cent., which explains why dry currents striking through forests may become, in a short time, relatively moist, so that precipitation may be caused. At any rate, there can be no doubt that the formation of dew is much greater in the vicinity of forests than on open ground away from woodlands." He shows that, although some 23 per cent. of the rainfall is intercepted by the crowns of trees in a forest, more of it actually penetrates the soil than does so in the open. Mechanically it can be shown that of the rain falling on a forest, close on one-fourth is intercepted in this manner, the other three-fourths falling on and being absorbed by the humus instead of running off in surface streams. He also points out that it is for the State to guard the interests of the community where necessary, for the State alone can give sufficient guarantee for continuity of action. He shows



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT'S MILLING BUSH AT KAKAHI, WAIMARINO.

that protection is required for the preservation of the soil or water-supply, for protection against winds, for the benefit of public health, &c. ; that State forests are desirable to safeguard supply, and that State supervision is often very necessary even in the case of private forests. Of all parts of the Empire, the most important in a forest sense is the Dominion of Canada, where the area of woodland is given as 1,249,000 square miles, or 38 per cent. of the total area of Canada. In one year over 1,200,000,000 cubic feet, or 24,000,000 tons, of timber and firewood, amounting in value to about £10,000,000, were removed; and Dr. Schlich says, "It is of the utmost importance, not only for Canada, but for the Empire generally, that the Canadian forests should, at an early date, be taken under systematic management. The Governments of the several provinces should select and demarcate a sufficient proportion of the area as permanent State forests, and bring them under complete control and systematic management. There are large areas to choose from, so that no difficulties are likely to present themselves in selecting, out of the one and a quarter million square miles, about 150,000 square miles for reservation." In the early part of 1906 a Forest Convention met, under the presidency of the Governor-General, and with the support of Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Prime Minister, and resolutions were passed indicating the chief points to be attended to.

In another article Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., points out that the most obvious way to arrest rural depopulation in the United Kingdom is not only to make private woodlands remunerative, but to afforest several million acres of waste and rough pasture, thus giving employment to a great body of people through sylvicultural operations and the great subsidiary industries of which the raw material is timber.

In France especially the position of afforestation is exciting grave attention. A recent article in "The Revue des Eaux et Forêts" showed that the forests not placed under regular control are disappearing, especially in the mountains; and, on the other hand, rewooding goes on so slowly that it does not keep pace with the damage that meanwhile increases and extends. After forty-five years of effort and expense, and of scientific and zealous work, the total additions is stated to be less than 495,000 acres, scattered over the south, centre, and south-east of France. These facts are being discussed and commented on over the length and breadth of France, and pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to insure more rapid progress. As an example of what can be done, it may be mentioned that in 1803 the dunes of Gascony, then comprising vast areas of sandy wastes, locally known as "the Landes," were taken in hand and some 120,000 acres of shifting sands planted with maritime pine. The work was proceeded with cautiously, and completed in 1864. Formerly one of the most desolate and sterile regions in France, these tracts covered with maritime pine are now traversed by roads and railways, and dotted over with sawmills furnished with the latest machinery and appliances for converting logs into planks, parquet-boardings, panelling, &c., and have uplifted the whole region into a highly prosperous condition, with profitable industries firmly fixed on solid foundations. The regeneration of areas affected by sawmilling is most carefully studied and attended to, and the result is an object-lesson to other countries which contain waste areas of sandy soil, &c.

The following is a summary of a report on "The Penury of Russia" by Mr. E. J. F. Law, Commercial Attaché to H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg, published in the *Edinburgh Review* of January, 1893: "Since the Emancipation, absenteeism has become general, and the incomes of the proprietors has diminished. When their funds were exhausted they began to cut down their woods. Russia had enormous forests which, in the less fertile regions, constituted the most valuable part of the landed property, though formerly the timber was of little avail to the proprietors owing to want of means of access. This want is now supplied by the railways, so the woods have been sold to speculators, who exported the timber, and the produce has been spent. The belts of wood attracted and held the moisture, which was slowly distributed for the benefit of agriculture; now in vast regions there is hardly a tree to be seen, and the consequence is that the underground rivulets which nourish the soil have disappeared. The forests also broke the force of the fierce east desert winds, which, piercingly cold in winter, and scorchingly hot in summer, burst with full fury on the great plains. In summer their blasts are capable of withering the corn in a few days, and with them come sandstorms, which turn fertile land into permanent deserts. The unfortunate experiences of Central Asia, which once was a garden of fertility, and now is a desert peopled with nomads only, are repeating themselves. In the Province of Astrachan an area of 800 square miles is covered with drift-sand; in that of Stavropol whole villages have disappeared, and in 1885 soldiers had to be summoned to clear the sand from the houses. In the Province of Tauris the sand now covers about 632 square miles. The same disastrous effects took place in the north, where, after the destruction of the forests in the Provinces of Samara, Woronesh, and Tchernigow, hundreds of sandhills arose, which gradually covered the fertile land. A further consequence is that the rivers became shallower. Innumerable instances of the evil effect of deforestation upon the Russian rivers can be given—as, for example, the Woronesh, Worskla, Oka, Dnieper, and the Volga."

In the January issue of this year, the editor of *Arbiculture*, an American magazine devoted to the interests of forestry and afforestation in the United States, urges that immediate action be taken by Congress to control the remaining forests, for these reasons: (1) The influence which forests exert on precipitation; (2) their influence upon water-storage; (3) effects of forests upon wind-movement; (4) disastrous effects of floods, and added costs of river embankments and groins caused by forest-destruction; (5) menace to river-navigation from droughts, caused by too rapid melting of snow because of removal of protecting woodlands; (6) the future supply of timber for the nation, which depends upon the conservation of the remaining forests; (7) necessity of importing from abroad the timber required after removal of the State forests. In support of the proposal the editor says, "With but a trifle of America's magnificent forests remaining, the duty of Congress is to withdraw every acre of timber land from public sale. This should be held as a sacred trust to be for ever retained, only removing such trees as can be spared, and those which have exceeded their allotted age, carefully reserving all young trees and those which will continue to grow into valuable timber. To this should be added a more efficient system of forest-planting by the Government, seeding the bare spots with trees suited

to the locality. All the interests of the nation demand the perpetuation of the remaining forests—agriculture, mining, navigation, commerce, the builders' trades, all will require timber twenty, fifty, and a hundred years hence as urgently as we of the present generation, and the demands of the present sawmillers should not be permitted to devastate the forests still owned by the Government."

To sum up: The destructive results following upon the indiscriminate clearing of forest lands, particularly at the sources of streams and along their banks, are only too well known. Hardly a country in the world has escaped from the inevitable consequences of the disappearance of indigenous forests. Spain was at one time one of the richest and most powerful nations, but the country is now one of the poorest and driest in Europe, owing to the scanty annual rainfall consequent on the denudation of its forest areas. Asia Minor, North Africa, Arabia, are all conspicuous examples of regions that once were clothed with extensive forests and supported dense populations, but at the present time are inhabited by comparatively few people over a large proportion of their areas, through the fertile wooded lands deteriorating into barren sandy wastes. Italy and many other European countries have also experienced in slighter degrees the evil effects of forest denudation. As a consequence, schools of forestry, and systematic afforestation, are now a feature of the modern State Governments, particularly in Germany, France, the United States, and India. There the lessons of the past are borne in mind, and future evils guarded against as far as possible.

New Zealand has so far only experienced the injurious effects of forest denudation in lesser degree, but already it has been noticed how much more disastrous the floods become, as witness the great floods of Easter, 1897, in Hawke's Bay and Rangitikei, and the Auckland and Waikato floods of last January. As years go on and the area of forest lands grows less, so much more difficult will it be to retain the surplus moisture from heavy rains and prevent sudden and excessive rises in the volume of river-waters sweeping away bridges, banks, and doing other damage. The bush that in the past absorbed much of the rainfall and caused it to gradually percolate into the river and lower-lying lands will have disappeared, and only a bare expanse of grassy slopes and plains will lie between the ranges and watercourses, with the inevitable result that under sustained and perhaps torrential downpours lasting over a day or two the rivers assume immense proportions, and the water, instead of sinking into the ground to any great extent, is nearly all drained into the streams immediately, and carries away with it much of the surface-soil and vegetation, helping to choke the river-beds and drains with silt and detritus.

However, the Government has for some years been gradually working with a view to supplement the resources of our native forests, and the efforts of the reafforestation branch of this Department have already made a perceptible difference in the quantity of timber-trees that will be available for milling operations in some twenty years' time and onwards. The report of the Chief Forester on the year's operations is given in a separate paper (C.-1b), and from a perusal of this it will be seen that over fifteen million trees have already been planted out in the thirteen Government plantations, over an area of 6,810 acres, and distributed among domains, &c., whilst fifteen million trees are growing in the State nurseries and are available for further planting. Much of the planting has been accomplished on the pumice plains between Rotorua and Taupo, and in the treeless parts of Otago, Canterbury, and Marlborough; and it is in the necessary and early development of, and additions to, these plantations that the future welfare and maintenance of the sawmilling industry of this colony now lies. As has often been pointed out, those areas of pumice country and poor soil are peculiarly well adapted for tree-planting, and can be made to yield in this manner as profitable a monetary return as rich agricultural and pastoral land does in other parts of the colony.

AUCKLAND.

Throughout the past year the demand for sawn timber, especially kauri, has been well maintained.

The inquiry for the timber mentioned was greater than the supply during part of the year, a condition of affairs due partly to the increased requirements, but mainly to the growing scarcity of logs, caused by the increasing remoteness of the kauri forests, which, of course, renders it more difficult to obtain regular supplies, as most of the easily accessible timber is now cut out.

Towards the end of last year a log-famine was in sight, but it was fortunately averted by several very heavy and unexpected freshes occurring over the whole kauri area during the early months of the current year. The effect of these freshes was that thousands of logs in the various districts, some of which had been lying in creeks for fifteen or more years, reached tidal waters, with the result that nearly all the old-established mills now have a larger stock of logs available than for many previous years.

During the year the Department has disposed of, by public tender, 29,019,351 ft. of kauri, 8,975,648 ft. of rimu, 3,039,192 ft. of kahikatea, 287,319 ft. of matai, 525,696 ft. of totara, aggregating 41,847,206 ft. From this it will be seen that all milling timbers in kauri forests are included now in the sales.

Rimu: This valuable timber is now coming into general use, the output being 19,610,000 ft., the major portion of which is utilised for building purposes. It is a great pity that this fine timber is not more appreciated, and that such vast quantities have been destroyed in the past in kauri forests and by fires, also by settlers in the ordinary course of settlement.

Kahikatea: The demand for this timber is increasing, and it is now used for sheeting, piles, coffer-dams, framing, and other temporary structures required in connection with concrete works, wharves, docks, sea-walls, harbour improvements and buildings, &c.

The output of the various mills during the same period (year 1906-7) totalled 190,543,000 ft., and comprised the following kinds of timber: 105,999,000 ft. kauri, 19,610,000 ft. rimu, 37,542,000 ft. kahikatea, 4,600,000 ft. matai, 21,626,000 ft. totara, and 1,166,000 ft. miscellaneous.

The number of mill-hands employed is 2,367, and it is estimated that the number of men engaged in the forests and in other works in connection with timber-getting is not less than five thousand.

In former years, after supplying local requirements, kauri timber was chiefly exported from the east coast—from Mangonui, Whangaroa, parts of the Thames and Coromandel Peninsulas, Mercury Bay, and Tairua; but the two first-mentioned districts are now mostly cut out and the mills (with one exception) dismantled and removed, whilst the two last-named are still actively engaged, being ample to cut out the timber within their respective spheres of action.

With a few exceptions, the remaining kauri consists mainly of scattered clumps and remnants, and is utilised to supply the Auckland mills, whither the logs are conveyed by scows, of which there is quite a fleet, and by rafts towed by steamers, most of which are owned by the sawmilling companies.

Rafting and towing operations extend from Mangonui to Katikati, a distance of over three hundred miles.

The mills situated within the harbours of the west coast (Kaipara, Hokianga, Whangape, and Herekino) are chiefly engaged in the export trade, for which the chief centre for many years has been the Kaipara, the immense watershed of which embraces an area extending to within a few miles of Auckland—the Wade, Mangawai, Waipu, Whangarei, Hikurangi, Puhupuhi, Cape Brett, Bay of Islands, Mangakahia, and the Maunganui Bluff. Owing to the buoyancy of kauri, the district lends itself to vast and extended timber-getting operations. The same remarks, though to a somewhat less extent, apply to Hokianga and Whangape. The Kaipara, as well as being one of the most extensive waterways, is one of the largest ports of entry for sailing-vessels in the colony. Of the many rivers flowing into the Kaipara Harbour the Northern Wairoa is the largest. Vessels of 1,500 tons, carrying 1,000,000 or more feet of timber, load at Aratapu, Kopuru, Aoroa, and Naumai mills, while navigable waters for vessels of 500 tons extend for over a hundred miles up the various rivers, and steam launches and similar craft can travel for a further distance of a hundred miles. It is estimated that the water-frontage of the Kaipara, including the rivers, streams, and their numerous tributaries—most of which are used in connection with driving, floating, and rafting kauri timber—is about two thousand miles, or equal to the entire coast-line of New Zealand. During the year 1906 seventy-five sailing-vessels and seventeen steamers, of a total tonnage of 49,925 tons, entered outwards from Kaipara.

EXPORT OF TIMBER (DECEMBER, 1905, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1906).

From Kaipara: 40,737,954 ft.; value, £161,383. From Auckland and other ports: 27,540,764 ft.; value, £115,028. Total: 68,278,718 ft.; value, £276,411. Of the total export, about 18,000,000 ft. is kahikatea.

FUTURE SUPPLIES.

It does not seem possible to maintain the present output of kauri for many years, and the supply of other timbers for the local market must be looked for south of Auckland per the Rotorua and Main Trunk Railways, upon which an increasing number of mills are being erected.

As it is impossible to at the same time encourage land settlement and preserve timber for milling purposes, it is suggested that the latter is of the greater importance, and that, in the interests of labour and future requirements, the time has arrived to seriously consider the desirability of sawmilling preceding settlement, seeing that nearly two-thirds of the marketable value of kauri is expended in labour, and also seeing that at least £15 per acre is expended in converting average (mixed) milling bush into marketable timber.

Sawmilling does not lessen, but rather tends to increase, the value of land for settlement, to the extent of not less than £1 per acre.

BLEEDING KAURI-TREES.

Owing to the depredations of gum-seekers in the past, the practice of issuing special licenses to dig gum during winter months has been discontinued. Timber companies are now co-operating with the Department by appointing Rangers with a view to the preservation of the remaining forests. Action is taken against persons found trespassing thereon.

FIRES.

With the exception of one large and three small trees in Kauri Park, there has not been any Crown forest destroyed during the year, although private owners have suffered losses in standing bush—logs, dams, and other property being destroyed by fire.

DETAILS OF MILLS.

1. *Lane and Sons, Totara North, Whangaroa.*—The mill is situated on the northern bank of the Whangaroa Harbour. It is specially equipped for cutting long lengths, which are used largely for ship-building, which industry is carried on by the firm in conjunction with their sawmilling operations. The mill cuts a variety of timber, but chiefly kauri, rimu, and kahikatea. Part of the surplus output over the firm's requirements is disposed of locally, while the remainder is exported to Sydney and the South Sea Islands. Supplies are obtained from freehold and Crown lands, and timber is also purchased in the open market. The industry is long established—about thirty years—and the sawmill is the only one remaining in the district. Cutting-capacity, 2,500,000 superficial feet; output, 1,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 14.

1A. *A. Long's Sawmill, Mangatete*.—This mill, lately erected, is situated in the Mangatete district, Mangonui County, and about twenty miles north-west of the Township of Mangonui. The supplies for the mill are purchased from the settlers on the Otukai Block and others. The classes of timber cut are kauri, kahikatea, totara, rimu, &c. The output is at present all consumed locally for building requirements. Cutting-capacity, 1,000,000 superficial feet; output, 750,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 14.

2. *Pukepoto Sawmill (McMasters)*.—The Pukepoto Sawmill is situated on the Kaitaia - Herekino Road, Mangonui County. It is equipped with planing machinery, and has been running for the past eight years. The supply of timber, which comprises a large variety—kauri, kahikatea, rimu, puriri, miro, towai, &c.—is obtained from the neighbouring Crown, Native, and European lands. The output is distributed by road over the surrounding districts, being used chiefly for building and bridging purposes. Cutting-capacity, 1,500,000 superficial feet; output, 300,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 6.

3. *Owhata Mill, Herekino (Mitchelson Timber Company)*.—The mill, recently erected, is substantially constructed, and well equipped with up-to-date appliances, and has now been in operation for six months. Rangihiki Mill is now dismantled. The supply is obtained from Government areas, Native land, and private holdings. The quantity in sight should keep the mill working for about five years. The difficulty in getting the timber away from this port is the bar harbour and shallow water. Export to Australia and southern New Zealand ports. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 16.

4. *Whangape Mill, Whangape (Mitchelson Timber Company)*.—The mill has been in operation for two years, and was constructed by the contractors to the company for converting the logs into sawn boards. The supply is obtained from Government, Native, and European lands, and will probably keep the mill working for four or five years. The difficulty of exporting from the port is the objection of shipowners to the bar harbour and narrow entrance, and the company have had to purchase vessels to convey the sawn timber from Whangape to the various ports. Export, Australia and southern New Zealand ports. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 16.

5. *Rangiora Mill, Hokianga*.—This mill is situated on the foreshore of the Hokianga River, between Rawene and Kohukohu Townships. The mill is a medium-sized one, with modern equipment. The classes of timber milled are kauri, rimu, kahikatea, totara, the supplies being drawn from Crown, Native, and European lands within the Hokianga Estuary. The logs are floated to the mill in rafts, from various distances. The output is chiefly exported to Australia and southern New Zealand ports, the local demand being small. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 16.

6. *Kohukohu Mill, Hokianga (Kauri Company)*.—This mill, situated at Kohukohu Township, Hokianga River, has been in active operation for about twenty-five years. The mill cuts chiefly kauri, of which it has a very limited supply, being nearly cut out. They operate on timber purchased from the Crown, and small quantities bought from the settlers, having no timber reserves of their own in the district. The mill is a substantial one, standing near the river-bank, and is about eighteen miles from the Hokianga Heads. With exception of small quantities disposed of locally for building purposes, practically the whole output is exported to Australia and southern New Zealand ports. Cutting-capacity, 6,000,000 superficial feet; output, 5,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 40.

7. *Dives and Ramsay, Rawene Mill*.—This mill is situated at Rawene Township, on the eastern bank of the Hokianga River, about eighteen miles from the Heads. The mill, which is well equipped, is a moderately-sized one. The varieties of timber cut—rimu, kahikatea, kauri, and totara—are supplied from Native and European lands in the Hokianga watershed. After local requirements have been satisfied, the surplus is shipped, mostly to southern ports. Cutting-capacity, 2,000,000 superficial feet; output, 1,250,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 12.

8. *New Zealand Timber Company, Hokianga*.—This mill is situated at Koutu Point, on the eastern bank of the Hokianga River, and about five miles from the Heads. Erected about six years ago, it is a first-class milling plant. The supplies for the mill were mostly derived from Crown lands. Owing to an insufficiency of supplies, the mill is temporarily stopped, but will probably resume shortly. The major portion of the output, which consists principally of kauri, with a little totara, is exported to Australia. Cutting-capacity, 9,000,000 superficial feet; output, 3,200,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 30.

9. *Waimamaku Sawmill, Hokianga (Kauri Timber Company)*.—This mill, which has only been in operation for about two years, is situated in the Waimamaku Valley, inland about eight miles from Hokianga Heads. It is well equipped and substantially constructed, and derives its supplies from Crown areas and privately-owned land in the vicinity. A steam hauler is used in the bush, whence the logs are conveyed by steam tramway to the mill. The total annual output—consisting principally of kauri—is conveyed during the summer months by traction engine, and bullock and horse teams to Dunn's, thence by an iron tramway operated by a stationary engine on top of the hill; it is delivered at Omapere, where the company have erected a substantial wharf. From Omapere the timber is shipped to Australia and southern ports. Cutting-capacity, 3,000,000 superficial feet; output, 2,500,000 superficial feet; number of hands employed, 60.

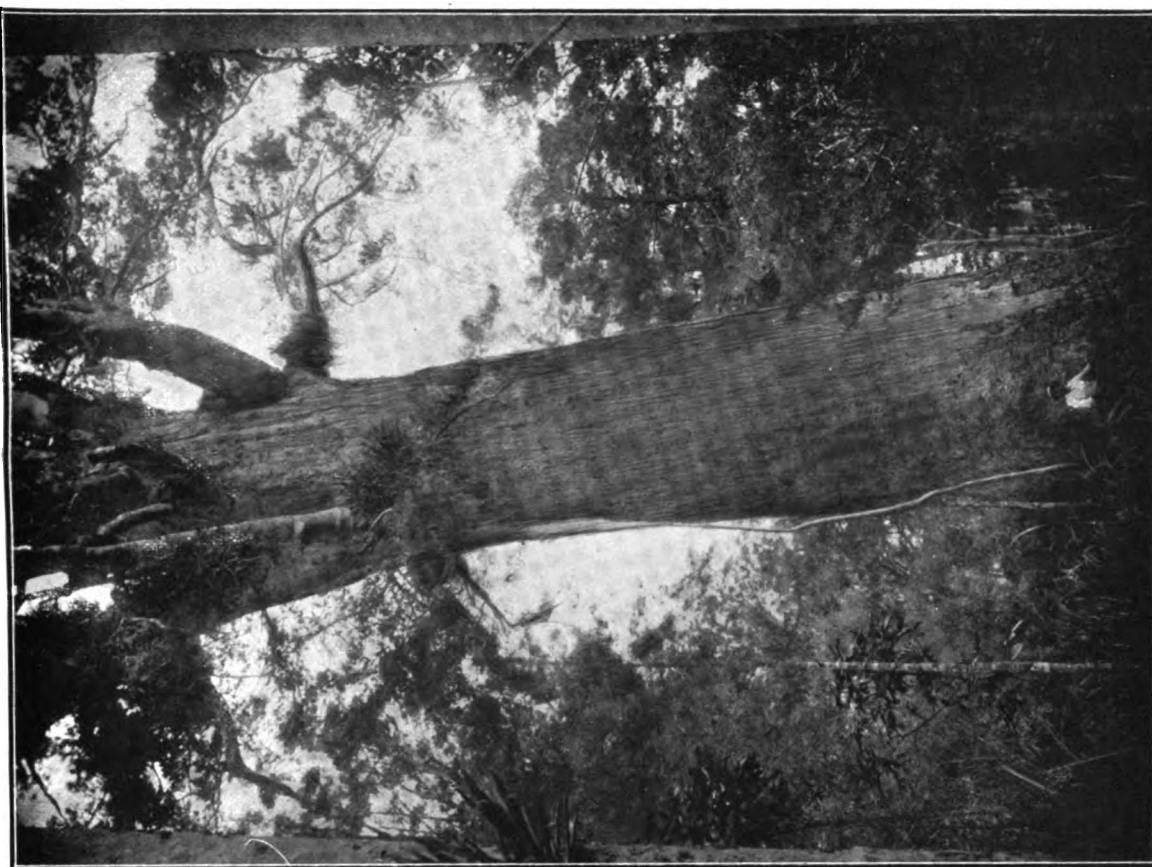
10. *Opua Mill, Bay of Islands*.—This mill, which is of moderate size and well equipped, is situated at Opua, Bay of Islands. It has been in operation about six years, although of late it has not been cutting continuously, owing to a scarcity of logs. The classes of timber milled are kauri and a little kahikatea, supplies of which are obtained from European and Native lands. After local orders have been supplied the remainder is shipped to Australia and southern ports. Cutting-capacity, 4,000,000 superficial feet; output, 1,500,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 18.

11. *Mr. W. B. Stephen's Mill, Mangonui Bluff*.—This mill is a small portable plant chiefly used in cutting railway-sleepers, while supplying the neighbouring settlers with house-timbers. The supplies—principally of totara—are bought from the neighbouring settlers. Cutting-capacity, 600,000 superficial feet; output, 300,000 superficial feet; hands employed, 6.



TREES ON BANKS OF TAIWAKI STREAM, HAWKE'S BAY.

No. 2.]



A KAURI TRUNK, 50 FT. IN GIRTH, 42 FT. IN LENGTH, CONTAINING
78,750 SUP. FT., MATAKOHE. (W. J. PARKER.)

No. 1.]

12. *Manders and Bradley, Puhipuhi*.—This sawmill is situated on the banks of the Wairiki Stream, Puhipuhi State Forest, Bay of Islands County. The mill has been in operation between five and six years, and the supplies, which are mainly kauri, are taken from areas purchased from the Crown. The logs are driven down to the mill by dams constructed on the various creeks. The logs are then milled, and the sawn product is trammed a distance of three miles to Whakapara Railway-station, whence it is railed to Whangarei, and from there shipped to Auckland and Australian markets. 75 per cent. of output is exported to Australia, the remainder being disposed of locally and in Auckland. Cutting-capacity, 4,500,000 superficial feet; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 27.

13. *Footo Bros., Whakapara, Whangarei*.—This mill is situated at Whakapara, near the railway-station, on the Whangarei-Hukerenui line. After being actively engaged in cutting operations for a number of years, the firm have recently had to cease milling, owing to scarcity of supplies in the district.

14. *Mangapai Mill (Coulthard's)*.—This is a small mill, situated in the Mangapai Riding, Whangarei County, cutting logs taken chiefly from the old kauri working in the immediate neighbourhood, and logs wagoned by settlers sometimes with a view of cutting up so as to be returned in sawn planking for building purposes. The mill has been in existence for about six years, and is a portable plant, the whole of its surplus being disposed of locally. Cutting-capacity, 1,000,000 superficial feet; output, 150,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 3.

15. *Kaihu Sawmill, Northern Wairoa (James Trounson)*.—This mill, which is situated at the head of the Kaihu Valley, has been cutting constantly for the past nine years. It is substantially built and well equipped; it derives its supplies—chiefly kauri and totara—from freehold land belonging to the mill-owner, while a small quantity of logs is purchased privately. Practically the whole output is conveyed by rail to Dargaville, sixteen miles distant, whence 40 per cent. is shipped to various ports in the colony, while 50 per cent. of the kauri is shipped to Australia. Cutting-capacity, 2,800,000 superficial feet; output, 2,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 20.

16. *Tangowahine Mill, Kaipara (Robert Gibbons)*.—This mill is situated on the western bank of the Wairoa River, nine miles above Dargaville Township, and about fifty miles from the Kaipara Heads. The mill is substantially built, and is equipped with all modern sawmilling appliances, including electric light. The supplies are drawn from a large kahikatea forest (purchased from private owners) standing in the vicinity of the mill, and connected with it by a horse-tram line. The timbers cut are principally kahikatea, the output being exported to Australia. Cutting-capacity, 4,000,000 superficial feet; output, 2,500,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 28.

17. *Aroa Mills, Kaipara (Mitchelson Timber Company)*.—These mills have been in operation since 1890. They are substantially built and fully equipped with up-to-date appliances for converting and dressing kauri and kahikatea timbers for the Australian and southern New Zealand markets. The mills are reputed to be the finest in the North Island, fronting the Northern Wairoa River, with wharfage accommodation for loading large vessels. The supply is obtained from Government areas and private holdings in the Kaipara district. The quantity of standing forest is, however, steadily diminishing, and in a few years the forests suitable for milling will be cut out. Cutting-capacity, 13,000,000 superficial feet; output, 10,500,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 39.

18. *The Kaipara Sawmill Company, Kaipara*.—The mill is situated five miles up-stream from the Township of Dargaville, on the eastern bank of the Wairoa River. The mill is equipped with up-to-date machinery, and has been actively engaged in cutting timber for the last ten years. The supplies for the mill are drawn principally from private owners, the logs being floated over considerable distances to the mill from the following rivers—Wairoa, Mangakahia, and Mangonui—and from their numerous tributaries. The varieties of timber cut comprise kauri, rimu, kahikatea, totara, and a little matai. The major portion is exported to the Australian markets. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 48.

19. *Aratapu Sawmills, Kaipara (Kauri Timber Company)*.—These mills, situated on the western bank of the Northern Wairoa River, have been in active operation about thirty-five years; but during the year 1906 they have had to discontinue cutting, as supplies are no longer available in the district to keep a plant of such large dimensions running. The mills were one of the largest plants in the colony, cutting exclusively kauri, and having a cutting-capacity of 14,000,000 ft. per annum. The enforced stoppage of these mills is a serious loss to the district, as they have been large employers of labour for many years. The mill buildings still remain, but a quantity of the machinery has been removed to other parts of the district.

20. *Kopuru Sawmills, Kaipara (Kauri Timber Company)*.—These mills are situated on the western bank of the Northern Wairoa River, about thirty miles from its mouth. They have been actively engaged in cutting operations for about forty years. The supplies from the mills are drawn from the Wairoa watershed and from the several counties which the Wairoa drains—namely, Hobson, part Bay of Islands, Whangarei, Otamatea, and Hokianga Counties. The timber is all floated to the mills from various distances. The kind of timber cut is exclusively kauri, the major portion of which is exported to Australia. Occasionally cargoes are sent to the United Kingdom. Cutting-capacity, 14,000,000 superficial feet; output, 11,000,000 superficial feet; hands employed, 120.

21. *Northern Wairoa Timber Company, Tatararaihi, Kaipara*.—This mill is situated on the western bank of the Northern Wairoa River, about thirty-five miles up-stream from the Kaipara Heads. The mill has been cutting continuously for the last twenty years. The supplies are drawn from an extensive area, and the mill depends to a large extent upon timber purchased in the log from settlers on the Wairoa River and tributaries. The mill is a well-equipped one, and the kinds of timber cut comprise kauri, kahikatea, rimu, totara—the greater portion is kahikatea—which is exported to Australia and the

southern ports of New Zealand. Cutting-capacity, 11,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 7,950,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 60.

22. *White Pine Company (Naumai, Kaipara).*—The mill is situated on the eastern bank of the Northern Wairoa River, about twenty-six miles from its mouth. The mill has been in existence about five years, is thoroughly up to date, and equipped with modern machinery. The proprietors possess extended cutting rights from the Crown over a large area of kahikatea forest in the near vicinity of the mill, from which their supplies are exclusively drawn. The mill and forest are connected by a steam tramway three miles in length, and all log-supplies are brought to the mill by this means of transit. The timber cut comprises kahikatea (chiefly), rimu, and matai, the whole of which is exported to Australia and southern New Zealand ports. Capacity, 10,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 5,000,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 50.

23. *Smith Bros., Matakoho Mill.*—The mill, having been in operation for over a quarter of a century, was during the latter part of the year accidentally burnt down and totally destroyed by fire. Messrs. Smith Bros., the proprietors, have not as yet decided whether to re-erect the mill on the original site or not. It may probably be rebuilt in another part of the district.

24. *Chadwick's Mill, Pahi.*—This mill is situated on the Te Pahi (Kaipara) estuary of the Arapaoa River ; it has been cutting continuously for about twenty-five years, and the supplies are now taken from areas purchased from the Crown in the Tangihua Forest, Wairoa River watershed. This timber is towed by rafting steamer from Wairoa to Pahi, a distance of about ninety miles. After supplying local requirements, which are limited, the sawn product is exported to Australia and southern New Zealand ports. Kauri is the only variety of timber cut. The mill is well found and substantially erected. Cutting-capacity, 3,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 3,000,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 21.

25. *Helensville Mill (Coulthard's).*—This mill stands on the bank of the Helensville River at Helensville (Kaipara), thirty-eight miles by rail from Auckland. The mill (erected on the site of a large mill now non-existent) has been in operation about two years and a half, is a good plant, though of small dimensions. Their supply is purchased from surrounding settlers, and is chiefly timber taken from "old workings" worked by the former company. Kauri, kahikatea, and rimu are the principal kinds milled, and the output is disposed of locally and in Auckland. Cutting-capacity, 2,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 1,500,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 13.

26. *Auckland Mill (Kauri Timber Company).*—One of the largest milling plants in the Auckland Province ; situated within city limits, and standing on the foreshore of Auckland Harbour. This mill has one of the best-equipped and most complete plants in the Southern Hemisphere, both for the conversion of the log into planking and also for the manufacture of joinery, in which the firm deals largely. The supplies for the mill are brought by water carriage from various distances per medium of scow and rafting-steamer. From Mangonui in the north to Tairua in the south is the radius whence their supplies are drawn. The supplies are obtained from Native lease, private owners, and Crown areas. A large percentage of the output is sold locally for building requirements, the residue being sent to southern New Zealand markets and Australia. Cutting-capacity, 15,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 11,000,000 superficial feet ; hands employed, 300.

27. *Leyland and O'Brien Company, Auckland.*—This mill is situated in Customs Street West, Auckland City ; is equipped with all modern appliances for the conversion of the log into the sawn product. The mill cuts principally kauri, the logs being brought from a distance by scow and raft ; all supplies are brought by water to the mill, and are purchased from the Crown and private owners. The major portion of the output is disposed of locally, a small amount being exported. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 5,000,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 54.

28. *D. Goldie, Oceanic Sawmill, Auckland.*—The Oceanic Sawmills are substantially built, in Auckland City, the main mill being built on the foreshore of the harbour near the Railway Wharf, and adjacent to the goods-shed. The mill has been in operation about twenty years, and has lately been rebuilt on thoroughly modern lines. The log-frame is supposed to be the largest in New Zealand, and special machinery has been introduced for the safe and expeditious handling of fitch timbers. The supplies for this mill are drawn from forests situated mainly in the north of Auckland, purchased from the Crown and private owners. The supplies are towed by rafting-steamers, and a small percentage is carried by scows. The varieties of timber cut are mostly kauri, with a little rimu and totara. 50 per cent. of the output is disposed of locally, the remainder being exported to Australia and southern ports of New Zealand. The firm also possess a planing-plant in Albert Street. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet ; hands employed, 70.

29. *Waitemata Sawmill Company, Auckland City.*—This mill is situated on the reclaimed foreshore of Auckland Harbour, near the Railway Wharf and goods-shed. It is a medium-sized mill, of substantial build, and possessing modern machinery. Its supplies are drawn from the North Auckland district and the Thames Peninsula, and are conveyed to the mill in rafts and scows. The classes of timber milled comprise kauri (principally), totara, kahikatea, purchased from the Crown and private individuals. Nearly all the output is consumed locally, but a small quantity is sent to southern markets. Cutting-capacity, 4,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 3,200,000 superficial feet ; hands employed, 60.

30. *Cashmore Bros., Ponsonby.*—This mill is situated at Cox's Creek, Ponsonby (a suburb of Auckland), and has been in operation about eight years. The mill and plant are of modern build and equipment, and of medium size. Supplies are brought from the Coromandel Peninsula and the North of Auckland districts, being conveyed by scows and rafts to the mill. The timber milled is principally kauri. The output is used locally and coastwise, though a small quantity is exported. Cutting-capacity, 3,500,000 superficial feet ; output, 3,400,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 30.

31. *Leyland and O'Brien Company, No. 2 Mill.*—This mill is situated in Mechanics Bay, Auckland, and stands on the reclaimed foreshore of the harbour, close to wharves, railway, &c. The mill has been in operation for a number of years, and is up to date in every particular—in buildings, plant, and equipment. The mill cuts kauri, totara, rimu, and white-pine, nearly all the output being used in the Auckland Province. The supplies are all brought from a distance, chiefly by water. The timber used is purchased from the Crown and private owners. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet; output, 5,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 50.

32. *Parker, Lamb, and Co., Auckland.*—One of the most up-to-date mills in the colony, being equipped with the most recent inventions in sawmilling machinery. Electric light is installed for night shifts. The mill is situated in Freeman's Bay, Auckland City, and has a harbour frontage. The log-supplies are brought from considerable distances by scows, rafts, and steamers, and are purchased in the open market; also, a quantity of standing timber is purchased from time to time from the Crown by public tender. The classes of timber cut are kauri, kahikatea, rimu, and totara. The major portion of the output is disposed of locally, but the balance is exported to Australia and southern New Zealand ports. Cutting-capacity, 7,000,000 superficial feet; output, 6,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 70.

33. *Macklow Bros., Auckland.*—The Auckland Sawmills (Macklow Bros.) are situated in Mechanics Bay, City of Auckland, having a harbour frontage; they are close to the wharf and railway-station. It is an old-established firm, with a well-equipped mill, doing a large and growing trade in sawn timber, boxes of all kinds, joinery, &c. The log-supply is obtained from the North of Auckland, where the firm have extensive bushes of kauri, totara, rimu, white-pine, &c. The supplies are brought to the mill in vessels owned by the firm. The output is chiefly disposed of locally, the balance being shipped to southern New Zealand ports. Cutting-capacity, 4,000,000 superficial feet; output, 3,250,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 39.

34. *Onehunga Timber Company.*—This mill, formerly owned by the Kauri Timber Company, stands on the foreshore of the Manukau Estuary at Onehunga, being a medium-sized mill of substantial build, containing modern machinery. The supplies for the mill are brought principally from Hokianga and the Northern Wairoa, Kaipara district, being conveyed to the mill by scow. The kinds of timbers milled are rimu, kauri, and kahikatea, the output being disposed of locally. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 35.

35. *Mercury Bay, Coromandel County (Kauri Timber Company).*—In Mercury Bay the sawmilling industry has been in operation for about forty years. The present mill is of modern construction, and is up to date in every particular, and is deemed sufficient to cut out the whole of the remaining milling timber. The supply is mostly obtained from Native leases, and cutting is confined exclusively to kauri, and the output is shipped to Auckland, southern New Zealand ports, and Australia. Cutting-capacity, 8,000,000 superficial feet; output, 7,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 60.

36. *Tairua, Thames County (Kauri Timber Company).*—Tairua is situated on the east coast, south of Mercury Bay, and has been connected with sawmilling since the early days. Kauri is the only timber available, and the present mill is amply sufficient to deal with the whole of the milling-timber remaining in the locality. The output is shipped coastwise to southern ports and Australia. Cutting-capacity, 7,000,000 superficial feet; output, 6,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 60.

37. *Robert Gibbons, Kopu, Thames County.*—This mill is situated on the eastern bank of the Waihou River, about five miles south of the Thames Township, and close to the Kopu Station, on the Thames-Auckland line. The mill stands fronting the river, and has medium-sized plant of modern construction. Adjacent to the mill a commodious wharf has been erected by the firm to facilitate the loading of vessels. Kahikatea is exclusively the class of timber milled, the supplies being drawn from freehold and Native lands in the Thames Valley. The output is chiefly exported to the Australian Colonies. Cutting-capacity, 5,500,000 superficial feet; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 25.

38. *Bedford Bros., Puriri, Thames.*—This is a small mill situated about two miles north-east of the Puriri Railway-station, on the Auckland-Thames Railway. The motive power for the mill is taken from a Pelton wheel, driven by water-power, with a pressure of 30 lb. Supplies are taken from private freehold land, the classes of timber being kauri, rimu, tawa, &c. The output is utilised locally. Cutting-capacity, 75,000 superficial feet; output, 40,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 3.

39. *Bagnall Bros., Turua, Thames.*—This mill, situated on the Waihou River, Thames County, stands fronting the river-bank about ten miles from the mouth. The mill has been cutting about thirty years, and has a substantial and well-equipped plant of medium size. The supplies are taken from what was formerly a large area of kahikatea forest standing in the rear of the mill premises—a large portion is now cut out. This forest is the private property of the mill-owners. The timber cut is exclusively kahikatea, the output being exported to Australia and New Zealand ports, as the local consumption is small. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet; output, 4,967,000 superficial feet; hands employed, 70.

40. *Kusab's Mill, Mercer, Manukau County.*—This is an old-established milling plant situated in the Township of Mercer, on the Auckland-Waikato Railway line, cutting exclusively kahikatea, the supplies of which are drawn from the Native and European lands in the neighbourhood. The total output is utilised locally. Cutting-capacity, 1,000,000 superficial feet; output, 600,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 10.

41. *Paeroa Sawmill (Forrest and Clark).*—This mill has been in operation nearly eight years, and is cutting kauri, rimu, and kahikatea timbers. The supplies for the mill consist mostly of timbers purchased from the Crown, and of a small percentage bought from private owners. The mill is situated in Paeroa Township, Ohinemuri County, and is a modern plant of good equipment. In conjunction

with the mill, a fully equipped joinery factory is worked. The total output is absorbed locally, but the supply is unequal to the demand. Cutting-capacity, 2,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 656,000 superficial feet ; hands employed, 15.

42. *Tamaki Sawmill, Waihi (B. L. Knight)*.—This is a small plant situated about five miles south of Waihi, and connected with that town by a light tram-line. The timber cut is principally rimu, which is purchased from the Crown. The timber-supply in the locality being nearly exhausted, the life of this mill is limited. The total output is disposed of in Waihi, and is used for building and mining purposes. Cutting-capacity, 750,000 superficial feet ; output, 230,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 4.

43. *Tamaki Sawmill, Katikati (B. L. Knight)*.—This sawmill is situated on the banks of the Waitē-Ngawe Stream, Katikati, County Tauranga. It depends for its supplies from timber purchased from the Crown, and the mill has been cutting for about five years. The plant is suitable for requirements. The timber cut is principally kauri and a little rimu, all of which is trammed to Waihi, a distance of about ten miles, where there is a ready and increasing demand for all classes of timber. Cutting-capacity, 2,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 1,500,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 10.

44. *Cashmore Bros. and Judd, Wairakau Mill, Katikati*.—This mill is erected some four miles southwest of Katikati Village, Tauranga County. Its supplies are drawn from Crown areas in the Wairakau watershed, in the near vicinity of the mill. The quantity is limited, and there is no suitable kauri growing south of the mill under notice ; as a matter of fact, kauri forest ends at Katikati. The sawn timber is trammed to a point on the Katikati Harbour, six miles distant, and is thence shipped in scow to Auckland. The only timber cut is kauri, the greater portion being sent to Auckland. The residue is disposed of in Waihi for mining purposes. Cutting-capacity, 3,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 1,500,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 22.

45. *Taupiri Sawmill (Bollard and Bailey)*.—This mill is situated at Taupiri, on the Auckland-Waikato Railway, and is about sixty miles distant from Auckland. The mill has a medium-sized plant, well found, and equipped with modern sawmilling machinery, and has been in operation about seven years. The class of timber cut is kahikatea, the firm having acquired cutting-rights over a large area of freehold land in the vicinity. The sawn output is disposed of locally and in the Auckland market. Cutting-capacity, 1,500,000 superficial feet ; output, 1,000,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 15.

46. *Ngaruawahia Mill, Ngaruawahia*.—This mill is erected on the southern bank of the Waipa River, at its junction with the Waikato. The cutting comprises mixed timber, chief of which is kahikatea, and the output is utilised for local requirements. Cutting-capacity, 1,200,000 superficial feet ; output, 750,000 superficial feet ; hands employed, 12.

47. *Steele Bros., Mamaku, Rotorua County*.—This mill has been in operation for some time, and is connected by tramway with the Mamaku Railway-station. The cutting comprises rimu, totara, matai, &c., and the output is distributed by rail to adjacent townships and district. Cutting-capacity, 3,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 2,300,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 20.

48. *Mountain Rimu Company, Mamaku, Rotorua*.—The Mountain Rimu Company's mill is situated at Mamaku, a rising settlement on the Auckland-Rotorua Railway, about thirteen miles north of the latter town. The bush is at the summit of the mountain-range, and the mill stands at an elevation of 1,884 ft. above sea-level. It has now been in active operation for over ten years, and the company possess over 4,000 acres of freehold, and in addition to that they purchase from settlers on the adjoining properties, this benefiting both parties. The mill cuts principally rimu, and stands within a mile of the railway-station. The timber is thus conveyed to the Thames, Paeroa, Waihi, Waikato, and Auckland markets. The total output is used provincially. Cutting-capacity, 4,000,000 superficial feet ; output, 4,000,000 superficial feet ; hands employed, 65.

49. *Mamaku Sawmilling Company, Mamaku, Rotorua County*.—This mill is situated near Mamaku Railway-station, and is connected therewith by a horse-tram. The supplies are obtained mostly from Native leases, and the following varieties are milled : rimu, totara, matai, &c. The output is disposed of locally, in adjacent districts, and in Auckland. Cutting-capacity, 1,250,000 superficial feet ; output, 1,250,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 20.

50. *Rotorua Rimu Company, Mamaku, Rotorua County*.—This mill is erected near Mamaku Township, and is connected therewith by tramway. The supplies are derived from Native and other lands. The output comprises rimu, totara, matai, &c., and is distributed by rail to various other railway-stations extending from Rotorua to Auckland. Cutting-capacity, 3,500,000 superficial feet ; output, 3,500,000 superficial feet ; hands employed, 36.

51. *Arahiwi Timber Company, Piako County*.—This mill is situated about a mile and a half east of Arahiwi Railway-station, and is connected with the Auckland-Rotorua Railway by tram-line. Supplies for the mill are derived from Crown and other lands, and comprise rimu, matai, totara, &c. The mill has been in operation about one year, and the product is conveyed by rail to Auckland, Waikato, Rotorua, and Thames, and other districts. Cutting-capacity, 1,500,000 superficial feet ; output, 1,000,000 superficial feet ; mill hands, 16.

52. *Bartholemew Timber Company, Piako County*.—This mill is situated about eight miles southwest of the Ngatirau Railway-station, on the Auckland-Rotorua line. The company are having a tram-line constructed, eight miles in length, and also a railway-siding, between the Ngatira and Putaruru railway-stations. The mill is in course of erection, and is expected to be running in full swing in June next. A service mill is at present engaged in cutting timber used in the construction of the permanent mill, &c. The milling timbers comprise totara, rimu, matai, rewarewa, &c., and supplies are taken at present from Native land. No timber has been exported to date. Cutting-capacity, 5,000,000 superficial feet ; anticipated output, 4,000,000 superficial feet ; 24 men at present employed.



KAURI-TREES AT MATAKOHU. (PARKER-LAMB TIMBER COMPANY.)

No. 3.]

53. *Otorohanga Sawmill (Ellis and Burnand), Waitomo County.*—This mill has been in active operation for about fourteen years, and has several more years' cutting in sight. Its supplies are obtained generally from Native land, and consist principally of kahikatea, but there is also cut a fair quantity of rimu, matai, &c. The mill adjoins the Otorohanga Railway-station, and is connected with its bush by a line of tramway (crossing the Waipa River) of about four miles long. The head office is situated at Hamilton, where the proprietors have a large sash and door and butter-box factory, employing seventy hands. As this firm draws additional supplies from their mills in the Taranaki and Wellington Provinces, it will be seen that Auckland is now drawing part supplies from the provinces named. Cutting-capacity, 2,500,000 superficial feet; output, 2,250,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 30.

54. *Taupo Totara Timber Company, Mokai, East Taupo County.*—These mills are situated about seventeen miles west of Taupo Village, and have been in active operation for about eighteen months. The supplies are obtained from Native, European, and Crown lands, and are said to be amply sufficient for all requirements for many years. The plant is extensive and up to date. The produce is conveyed by the company's private line a distance of fifty-two miles to nearest railway-station, thence to nearest shipping port; the distance is 140 miles by Government line. There is a good local demand for the output, but the major portion is shipped to Wellington and other New Zealand ports. Cutting-capacity, 18,000,000 superficial feet; output, 15,000,000 superficial feet; hands employed, 300.

55. *Henderson's Mill, Waitangi, West Taupo County.*—This mill is situated about ten miles up the Taringamutu Valley from the railway-station of that name on the Auckland-Wellington Main Trunk line. This is also a comparatively new mill, having been erected some three years ago. The supplies are drawn from the Native bush adjacent to the mill. The company also have an extensive bush on the south side of the Taringamutu Valley. The classes of timber cut consist of totara, matai, kahikatea, and rimu. Produce delivered by railway to surrounding districts. Cutting-capacity, 1,250,000 superficial feet; output, 750,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 10.

56. *Lovett and Ryan, Taringamutu, West Taupo County.*—This is a small mill situated on the south side of the Taringamutu Stream, being about half a mile distant, and about three miles by road from the Main Trunk Railway at Taringamutu. Like other mills in this district, it has only been working about two years; its supplies are at present drawn from a small patch of Native-owned bush, the output being used locally. Class of timber cut consists of totara, matai, and rimu. Cutting-capacity, 800,000 superficial feet; output, 500,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 6.

57. *Taumarunui Timber Company, West Taupo County.*—This company's mill is situated on the Main South Road, about one mile north of Taumarunui Township and Railway-station. The mill is a useful size, fully equipped with modern appliances, and is connected with the bush workings by an excellent tram-line. A steam hauler is used in the bush. Supplies are obtained from Crown and Native land, and comprise totara, matai, rimu, and kahikatea. The produce is disposed of locally and in surrounding districts. Dimension orders are also executed for Roads and Railway Departments. Cutting-capacity, 1,600,000 superficial feet; output, 800,000 superficial feet; hands employed, 14.

58. *Andrews and Greening, West Taupo.*—This mill is situated in Taumarunui Township. Supplies are drawn from Native and Crown lands. The class of timber cut is principally totara and matai. Produce is disposed of locally or in adjoining districts. Cutting-capacity, 1,000,000 superficial feet; output, 600,000 superficial feet; mill hands, 7.

59. *Puketapu Timber Company, West Taupo.*—These mills are situated on the Auckland-Wellington Main Trunk Railway, at its junction with the Wanganui River. Operations commenced about two years ago, and recently the company have erected a second mill, thus considerably increasing the output. Supplies are drawn from Native-owned bush, over which it is said the company own extensive cutting rights. The company have constructed some miles of light railway, connecting the bush workings with their mills; the latter are fully equipped with modern appliances. The principal timbers cut are totara, matai, kahikatea, and rimu. About 25 per cent. of the produce is disposed of locally, and the remainder is despatched to Wellington and southern New Zealand ports. Distance from mill to nearest shipping port, per Government railway, 175 miles. Cutting-capacity, 7,000,000 superficial feet; output, 6,000,000 superficial feet; hands employed, 125.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS.

[* Failed to furnish required information. Return form, with circular, was posted to each of fifty-six sawmills, of which only twenty-five replied.]

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-trees cut.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Cutting-capacity of Mill per Annum.	Output per Annum.	Number of Hands employed.	Purposes for which Timber is utilised: (a) Locally for Construction of Houses, or in connection with Railway and Road Works; (b) Sent to another District; (c) For Export outside the Colony.
1. Lane and Sons	Whangaroa	Native and private	Kauri, rimu, kahikatea	50	Sup. ft. 2,500,000	Sup. ft. 1,000,000	14	Used locally for shipbuilding purposes. A small quantity exported.
1A. A. Long	Mangateke	Crown section, leasehold, and European	Kauri, kahikatea, totara, rimu	13	1,000,000	750,000	14	Local requirements and coastwise.
2. McMaisters	Pukepoto	Crown, Native, and European	Kauri, rimu, kahikatea, totara	10	1,500,000	300,000	6	Local requirements.
3. Mitchelson Company	Herekino	"	Kauri	25	5,000,000	4,000,000	16	Export Australia and southern New Zealand ports.
4. Rangiora	Whangape	"	Kauri, rimu	20	5,000,000	4,000,000	16	Ditto.
5. Rangiora	Narrows	"	Kauri, rimu, kahikatea, totara, mixed	25	5,000,000	4,000,000	16	"
6. Kauri Company	Kohukohu	"	Kauri	80	6,000,000	5,000,000	40	Export coastwise; also local requirements.
7. Dives and Ramsay	Rawene	Native and European	Rimu, kahikatea, kauri, totara	20	2,000,000	1,250,000	12	Export, Australia mostly (closed down at present).
8. New Zealand Timber Company	Koutu Point	Crown	Kauri	85	9,000,000	3,200,000	30	Export coastwise, Australia; also local requirements.
9. Kauri Company	Waimamaku	Crown and European	"	25	3,000,000	2,500,000	60	Export coastwise, and local requirements.
10. Simpson	Opua	Native and European	Kauri, kahikatea	40	4,000,000	1,500,000	18	Railway-sleepers and local requirements.
11. W. B. Stephens	Margonui Bluff	European	Rimu, totara, kauri	12	600,000	300,000	8	75 per cent. exported to Australia, 25 per cent. locally.
12. Manders, Bradley	Puhipuhi	Crown	Kauri	40	4,500,000	4,000,000	27	locally.
13. Foote Bros.	"	Cut out (ceased cutting)	"	10	1,000,000	150,000	3	Timber used locally.
14. Coulthard	Maungakarames	European	Kauri, totara, rimu, &c.	45	2,800,000	2,000,000	20	(a) 100,000 ft.; (b) 900,000 ft.; (c) 1,000,000 ft.
15. J. Trounson	Opanaki	"	Kauri, rimu, totara, kahikatea	32	4,000,000	2,500,000	28	Major portion of output exported to Australia.
16. Gibbons	Tangowahine	"	Kahikatea	40	13,500,000	10,500,000	39	Export Australia and south New Zealand ports.
17. Mitchelson	Aoroa	Crown and European	Kauri	100	5,000,000	4,000,000	48	Bulk exported Australia and southern ports.
18. Kaipara Company	Grahamstern	"	Kahikatea	120	14,000,000	11,000,000	120	Export Australia and southern ports; occasionally United Kingdom.
19. Kauri Company	Aratapu	Ceased cutting	"	"	"	"	"	"
20. Te Kopuru	"	Crown and European	Kauri	210	11,000,000	7,950,000	60	90 per cent. exported Australia.
21. N.W. Timber Company	Tatarariki	Crown, European, and Native	Kauri, rimu, kahikatea	100	10,000,000	5,000,000	50	Exported outside colony.
22. White Pine Company	Naumai	Crown	Kahikatea	"	"	"	"	Mill accidentally burned.
23. Smith Bros.	Matakohe	Crown and private (ceased cutting)	Kauri	"	"	"	"	"
24. Chadwick	Pahi	Crown	"	40	3,000,000	3,000,000	21	Major portion southern ports and export to Australia.
25. Coulthard	Helensville	European	Rimu, kahikatea, kauri, mixed	25	2,000,000	1,500,000	13	Locally and Auckland market.
26. Kauri Company	Auckland	Crown, Native, and European	Kauri	140	15,000,000	11,000,000	300	Locally and export to southern New Zealand ports.
27. Leyland, O'Brien	"	"	"	60	5,000,000	5,000,000	51	Locally and interprovincial; 300,000 ft. per annum exported to Australia.

28. D. Goldie	..	European	..	..	..	90	5,000,000	4,000,000	70	50 per cent. used locally, 50 per cent. exported.
29. Waitemata Company	..	Crown and European	..	..	..	63	4,000,000	3,200,000	63	A small quantity exported, remainder used locally.
30. Cashmore Bros.	..	Native and European	..	..	..	35	3,500,000	3,400,000	30	Locally and other districts, also export.
31. Levlard, O'Brien	..	Crown, European, and Native	..	..	..	40	5,000,000	5,000,000	50	Local requirements.
32. Parker, Lamb, and Co.	..	..	..	..	..	45	7,000,000	6,000,000	70	Locally and other districts, also export.
33. Macklow Bros.	..	Crown and European	..	..	..	42	4,000,000	3,250,000	39	Local and interprovincial.
34. Onehunga Company	..	..	..	..	..	40	5,000,000	4,000,000	35	Locally.
35. Kauri Company	..	..	..	..	..	50	8,000,000	7,000,000	60	Locally, Auckland, southern ports, and Australian Colonies.
36. ..	..	..	..	..	..	80	7,000,000	6,000,000	60	Locally, Auckland and southern ports, and Australian Colonies.
37. Robert Gibbons	..	European and Native	..	..	..	100	5,500,000	4,000,000	25	Major portion output to Australia.
38. Bedford Bros.	..	Crown	..	..	..	6	75,000	40,000	3	Mining timber and local orders.
39. Bagnall Bros.	..	Native and European	..	..	..	25	5,000,000	4,987,000	70	Two-thirds output exported, balance used locally.
40. Kusab's	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,000,000	600,000	10	Local requirements.
41. Forrest and Clark	..	Crown, Native, and European	..	..	..	25	2,000,000	656,000	15	Local consumption for house-building, bridging, and mining requirements.
42. B. L. Knight	..	Crown	..	..	..	13	750,000	230,000	4	Mostly Waihi market.
43. ..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2,000,000	1,500,000	10	Used locally for building and mining purposes.
44. Cashmore and Judd	..	..	..	..	..	80	8,000,000	1,500,000	22	Exported to Australia, also coastwise.
45. Ballard and Bailey	..	European	..	..	..	16	1,500,000	1,000,000	15	Local requirements.
46. Ngauawahia Company	..	European and Native	..	..	..	13	1,300,000	750,000	12	..
47. Steele Bros.	..	Crown and European	..	..	..	40	3,000,000	2,900,000	30	Local and other districts.
48. Mountain Rimu Company	..	..	..	..	..	80	4,000,000	4,000,000	65	Locally, Auckland and coastwise.
49. Mamaku Sawmill Company	..	European	..	..	..	30	1,250,000	1,250,000	30	Locally and other districts.
50. Rotorua Rimu Company	..	Native	..	..	..	38	3,500,000	3,500,000	35	Locally; surplus sent other districts.
51. Arabiwi Timber Company	..	Native and European	..	..	..	20	1,500,000	1,000,000	16	Local and Auckland markets.
52. Bartholemew Company	..	Native	..	..	..	142	5,000,000	..	24	A new mill; anticipate annual output 4,000,000ft. per annum; no timber exported to date.
53. Ellis and Burnand	..	Native, European, and Crown	..	..	..	34	2,500,000	2,250,000	90	Adjoining districts and Auckland markets.
54. Taupo Totara Timber Company	..	..	..	..	..	200	18,000,000	15,000,000	300	Auckland, southern ports, and local orders.
55. Henderson	..	European and Native	..	..	..	20	1,250,000	750,000	10	Distributed by railway to surrounding districts, Main Trunk line.
56. Lovet and Ryan	..	Native	..	..	..	10	800,000	500,000	6	Locally and adjoining districts.
57. Taumarunui Timber Company	..	Crown and Native	..	..	..	12	1,600,000	800,000	14	Local markets.
58. Andrews and Co.	..	Native and part Crown	..	..	..	1	1,000,000	600,000	7	Local markets and adjoining districts.
59. Fekelapu Timber Company	..	Native	..	..	..	70	7,000,000	6,000,000	125	75 per cent. Wellington and southern ports; remainder local.
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	2,847	256,825,000	190,543,000	2,867	..

AVERAGES.—Fifty-nine mills: Average horse-power. 51; average cutting-capacity, 4,577,000 superficial feet; average output, 3,402,000 superficial feet; average of hands employed. 40.

HAWKE'S BAY.

The following are some interesting particulars in connection with the sawmilling industry in the southern portion of the Hawke's Bay Land District—an industry which, unfortunately, will soon be a feature of the past in this district, owing to its supply becoming exhausted or too difficult of access to pay to work at present. It is estimated that at the present rate of cutting, in about four years' time there will be very few, if any, mills working, and many mill-owners are taking steps to secure milling bush outside of Hawke's Bay District.

Starting from Weber and proceeding towards Dannevirke, the first mill to be met with is one in the Ngapaeruru Block, some six miles off the main road, owned by J. Gilmour, and cutting over Crown settlers' leaseholds. The plant is a small one, with a 4-horse-power portable engine, and executing local orders. Some 22,000 ft. of totara timber was supplied for roadworks during the year.

Next to be met with are the Union Timber Company (Limited) and W. G. Hunter, working on Native land and Crown settlers' leaseholds respectively, the timber from the former finding a market in Wanganui, Wellington, and Palmerston North. From Hunter's mill 2,000 ft. of totara was supplied for roadworks.

In the Tiratu Block, near Dannevirke, are to be seen two mills belonging to the Tiratu Sawmilling Company, who also own a planing-mill at Mangatera.

Proceeding southwards from Dannevirke and towards Woodville are found, on the west side of the main road, the Hawke's Bay Timber Company and the Dannevirke Sawmilling Company, working on Crown land in Tamaki Block, and John Crallan's mill, drawing its supplies from settlers' freeholds. To the east of Oringi Railway-station the Totara Sawmilling Company's mill is working on Native land in Kaitoki Block.

Leaving Dannevirke and proceeding northwards along the main Dannevirke-Napier coach-road is seen R. Holt's mill, working on Crown land, Piripiri Block, most of the timber from which finds a market in Hastings and Napier.

Further on are found Gammon and Co., cutting on Te Ohu Block; Bartholomew Bros., Ruahine Sawmilling Company, and Anderson, Sons, and Co., on Piripiri Block. Messrs. Gammon and Co. have a planing-mill also, near Matamau, and two mills on the Rakaiatai Block, from which some 50,000 ft. of totara was obtained for the Roads Department, and 300,000 ft. of white-pine shipped to Sydney.

P. Cohr and Co. are next found, working in Makaretu and carting out their timber to Takapau Railway-station.

Proceeding eastward from Ormondville are seen the Waikopiro Sawmill Company and Morrison Bros., the former supplying a quantity of telegraph-poles to the Telegraph Department during the year.

Near Norsewood, W. Parsons is cutting mixed timber for local requirements and the Wellington market.

Near Ongaonga, Milburn Bros. are established, obtaining supplies from Forest Gate settlers and European freeholds.

Proceeding from Waipawa and out to Hampstead (better known as Tikokino) is seen Manson and Co.'s Guavas Mill, working on freehold in Guavas Bush, over an area of about 700 acres, with four miles of tram-line to connect with the mill. A steam locomotive, traction-engine, and forty horses are in requisition. This firm have timber-yards at Waipawa and Hastings, to which most of the supplies are sent.

Manson and Co. (Attic Mill) is to be met with on the Hampden-Wakarara Road. Probably in four years' time Manson and Co. will have cut out the bush at this and Guavas Mill. About four miles west of Kaikora North, on the road to Argyll Settlement, the Argyll Sawmilling Company are established, cutting over European freehold, and supplying principally local requirements.

A mill—McKain and Hutchinson—at the mouth of the Mohaka River, north of Napier, completes the list of mills to be found in the south portion of the Hawke's Bay District.

In the northern portion of the district there are only five mills working at the present time, in the following localities:—

Starting northward from Mohaka (the last one mentioned of those within the southern division of the district), the first of which is the Alpha Mill at Gisborne, the property of the Alpha Sawmilling Company, which employs eighteen hands, and its cutting-capacity is stated to be about 100,000 superficial feet per annum. This company imports its timber from Auckland.

The next one is situated on the Waipaoa River, some four or five miles north of Karaka; it is known as the Tapuihikatia Mill, and is run by a company, but operations have been suspended of late. When in full work about twenty-five hands are employed, and the cutting-capacity is put down at 2,000,000 superficial feet per annum; it is estimated they have about 60,000,000 superficial feet of timber available.

About two miles further north on the same river is O'Rourke's mill, known as the "Mangakino." This is of small capacity, and only seven hands find employment here. The timber is carted to Karaka, and conveyed by rail to Gisborne, to supply local market only.

The next in rotation is another small mill, owned by Mr. Hansen, and is located at Motu, and employs only three hands, the cutting-capacity being 150,000 superficial feet per annum.

The most northern and last of the mills is known as De Latour's; it is situated on a tributary of the Awatere River, about ten miles from Te Araroa; it has an annual output of about 100,000 superficial feet, and gives employment to ten men. A good deal of its timber is disposed of locally, and the remainder shipped to Auckland and Gisborne.

In all, there are thirty-eight timber-mills working, with a total nominal horse-power of 1,079. The estimated cutting-capacity of mills per annum is 70,804,000 superficial feet, and the annual output 40,868,118 superficial feet, in the following proportions: Totara, 5,654,000 superficial feet; Matai, 11,010,000 superficial feet; rimu, 19,568,412 superficial feet; kahikatea, 4,635,706 superficial feet: total, 40,868,118 superficial feet.



No. 4.] MANDARS AND BRADLEY'S "BUSH" AT WHANAKI. (H. P. KAVANAGH.)



No. 5.] A KAURI LOG, PUHIPUHI. (H. P. KAVANAGH.)

The total export of timber for the year may be put down at 2,500,000 superficial feet, of which 1,500,000 superficial feet would represent white-pine. The number of hands employed in connection with the mills is 721.

The following is the amount of timber obtained from the various mills in the district for the construction of bridges and other works carried out by the Roads Department during the past twelve months, amounting to 162,155 superficial feet, divided into the following classes—totara, maire, rimu, matai, and tanekaha; in addition to which the Department imported about 750 superficial feet of ironbark and 39,574 superficial feet of kauri from Australia and Auckland respectively.

FACTORIES.

At Dannevirke Messrs. Calder, Drummond, and Co. are running an up-to-date steam factory, obtaining their supplies of timber from neighbouring mills, and using a 35-horse-power suction gas-engine, with planing and nailing machinery, and employing twenty hands.

Other factories comprise R. Holt, Milburn Bros., Garnet, and Phillipps and Wright at Hastings, employing in all twenty-three hands, and R. Holt and Holder, Napier, and W. Ward, Awatoto, with sixty-five hands. These factories are all fitted up with planing machinery, and turn out for the most part dressed timber, mouldings, and joinery.

By comparing the present return with that of two years ago, it will be found that a very considerable falling-off in this industry has occurred during that time, there now being some seventeen mills and factories less than formerly, with a cutting-capacity of, say, 16,250,000 superficial feet, and an annual output of over 8,000,000 superficial feet, while the reduction in the number of employees amounts to over three hundred hands. This is further evidence of the gradual exhaustion of material, as already noted.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS.

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-trees cut.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Costing-capacity of mill per Annum.	Output per Annum.	Number of Hands employed.	Purposes for which Timber is utilized: (a) Locally, for Construction of Houses, or in connection with Railway and Road Works; (b) Sailing to another District; (c) For Export outside the Colony.
1. Anderson, Sons, and Co.	Piripiri ..	Crown ..	Matai, rimu, totara ..	36, 10	Sup. ft. 1,680,000	Sup. ft. 659,551	18	Locally, for construction of houses.
2. A r g y l l Sawmilling Company	Kaikora North ..	European freehold ..	Totara, matai, rimu ..	16	1,050,000	628,619	12	Locally, for construction of houses, and to Christchurch.
3. Bartholomew Bros...	Mataman ..	Crown ..	Rimu, matai ..	16, 25	3,444,000	3,978,284	24	Sent to Wellington, Wanganui, Palmerston; also used locally.
4. John Crallan ..	Oringi ..	European freehold ..	" ..	12	1,120,000	889,813	15	Sent to Wellington, Wanganui, Palmerston, and Napier.
5. Henry Carlson ..	Te Aute ..	" ..	Totara, matai, white-pine ..	12, 16	2,800,000	1,627,980	28	Ditto.
6. P. M. Cochrane and Co.	Makaretu South ..	" ..	Rimu, matai, white-pine ..	16	1,970,000	1,776,465	16	"
7. Dannevirke Sawmilling Company	Tanaki ..	Crown ..	Rimu, matai, white-pine ..	85	3,160,000	2,912,489	26	Principally to Wellington.
8. Hawke's Bay Timber Company	Tahoraite ..	" ..	Matai, rimu ..	28	2,670,000	1,613,961	20	Wellington, Wanganui, and Palmerston North.
9. Ditto ..	Puketitiri ..	European ..	Rimu, matai, white-pine ..	16, 10	2,160,000	890,716	9	Timber-yards, Napier, and to Palmerston North.
10. Robert Holt ..	Piripiri ..	Crown ..	Rimu, matai ..	40, 10	2,480,000	2,067,102	22	To Napier and Hastings.
11. John Holt ..	Puketitiri ..	European ..	Rimu, matai, white-pine ..	14, 8	2,916,000	480,105	9	"
12. W. G. Hunter ..	Ngapeeruru ..	Crown settlers ..	Totara, matai, rimu, white-pine ..	12	1,200,000	559,086	10	Local consumption.
13. Manson and Co. (Guavas)	Tikokino ..	European ..	Totara, matai ..	25	2,808,000	2,916,638	28	Locally, and to timber-yards, Waipawa and Hastings.
14. Manson and Co. (Aitio)	Wakarara ..	" ..	Totara, matai, rimu ..	10, 12	2,320,000	"	10	Ditto.
15. Milburn Bros. (Limited)	Ongaonga ..	European and settlers' leasehold ..	Mixed bush ..	12, 8	2,100,000	517,874	10	Locally, for construction of houses, and to Waipawa and Hastings.
16. Morrison Bros.	Waikopiro ..	Crown settlers' leasehold ..	Matai, rimu, white-pine ..	12	1,200,000	800,888	18	Locally, for construction of houses.
17. W. Parsons ..	Norsewood ..	European ..	Mixed bush ..	12	960,000	841,465	10	Locally, for construction of houses, and to Wellington.
18. Tiratū Sawmilling Company	Tiratū ..	Native ..	Rimu, matai, totara ..	80	"	"	20	Ditto.
19. Ditto ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	30, 20	6,000,000	5,286,348	30	Principally local consumption (planing mill).
20. " Mangatara ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	17	"	"	15	Locally, for construction of houses, and to Wellington.
21. Totara Sawmilling Company	Kaitiki ..	Native ..	Totara, rimu, matai ..	16	2,200,000	1,498,382	30	Wanganui, Wellington, and Palmerston North.
22. Union Timber Company (Limited)	Okaia, near Dannevirke ..	" ..	Rimu, matai ..	80	2,400,000	1,549,488	26	Locally, and to Waipukurau, Hastings, and Napier.
23. Waikopiro Sawmill Company	Waikopiro ..	Government settlers' leasehold ..	Totara, rimu, matai, white-pine ..	16	1,800,000	1,065,426	22	Locally, and to Waipukurau, Hastings, and Napier.
24. Hendley Mill (Butcher)	Patoka ..	European ..	Rimu, matai, white-pine, a little totara ..	22	2,496,000	1,186,860	24	Locally, and to Waipukurau, Hastings, and Napier (14 h.p. hauler).
25. Fairburn Timber Company (Butcher)	Pohui ..	" ..	Rimu, matai, white-pine ..	14, 14	2,184,000	"	21	Locally, and to Waipukurau, Hastings, and Napier.
26. R. Holt ..	Napier ..	" ..	Logs purchased from Piripiri and other forests	50, 25	3,500,000	865,000	60	Construction of houses and shipment coastwise.

27. Bushline Sawmilling Company	Piripiri ..	Crown ..	..	..	83, 14	1, 800, 000	900, 000	32	Locally, for construction of houses.
28. J. Gilmour	Ngapeeruru ..	Settlers' leaseholds ..	..	..	4	600, 000	800, 000	3	Locally, for construction of houses and road-works.
29. McKain and Hutchin-son	Mohaka ..	..	..	..	8	986, 000	156, 000	8	Locally, for construction of houses, and to Napier.
30. G. A. Gammon and Co.	Te Ohu, Matamau ..	Crown ..	..	..	25	2, 000, 000	5, 141, 078	26	Dressed timber and mouldings, principally used locally. 150,000 ft. on 50 acres Crown land; on adjoining Crown, Native, and private lands quantity unlimited. Red-birch in Motu Valley very good. This mill is doing good work. A good deal is sold locally; balance sent to Auckland and Gisborne. Estimated amount available, 500,000 ft. The mill carts all timber to Te Karaka, thence to Gisborne by rail. All used in Gisborne and district. The mill is in the hands of a company. Estimated available amount to cut, 60,000,000 ft. The mill has been stopped for some time. This mill belongs to a local company, who import all their timber from Auckland, and are waiting for the railway to the Motu to be completed.
31. Gammon Bros.	Rakaitai ..	Native ..	..	..	30	2, 500, 000		26	
32. G. A. Gammon and Co.	Piripiri ..	..	..	..	40	2, 700, 000		28	
33. G. A. Gammon and Co.	Piripiri ..	..	..	..	18	..	..	12	
34. Hansen's ..	Motu ..	Crown ..	..	..	8	150, 000	100, 000	8	
35. De Latour	Te Araroa ..	Native ..	..	..	14	250, 000	250, 000	10	
36. O'Rourke ..	Whakatutu ..	Private ..	..	..	8	150, 000	150, 000	7	
37. Mangakino	..	Native ..	..	..	75	2, 000, 000	500, 000	25	
38. Alpha Sawmilling Company	Gisborne ..	Nil ..	..	..	75	100, 000	100, 000	18	
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	1, 059	70, 804, 000	40, 868, 118	721	

TARANAKI.

The two mills on the Mokau River, owned by Messrs. A. Kelly and F. Baigent, have together exported about 1,250,000 superficial feet of kahikatea, the greater portion of the 550,000 superficial feet of rimu cut during the year being sent to Wellington, as there is very little local demand. The timber which supplies Baigent's mill is almost cut out, and a new mill is being erected at another place on the Mokau River for the same firm. No work has been done at Kelly's mill for some time. These mills ship the timber direct by small coastal steamers to Waitara.

At the Mangapeehi Mill, owned by Messrs. Ellis and Burnand, which was fully described in report of 1905, an American locomotive has been imported for working on rough, steep grades, and is now in use. A large proportion of the timber cut is sent to Auckland, as there is not a great local demand. The firm have a sash and door factory at Hamilton employing about fifty hands, and also a larger mill and butter-box factory in the same neighbourhood. The mill at Tiroa has been closed down during the past year. The details of the output are—1,637,200 superficial feet rimu, 818,600 superficial feet matai, 1,227,900 superficial feet totara.

Mr. A. H. Hyde's sawmill at Matire is a portable one, and has been employed to meet the requirements of that newly settled district, in the erection of houses, and supplying timber for roadworks. The timber cut was 100,000 superficial feet rimu, 100,000 superficial feet kahikatea, and 50,000 superficial feet matai.

The mill at Ongarue is controlled by the Taumarunui Totara Company (Limited), with offices and yards at Frankton. About 166,000 superficial feet of the year's output consisted of totara; 43,000 superficial feet matai; the remaining 41,000 superficial feet being equally divided between rimu and kahikatea. What is not required locally is sent to Auckland and Wellington.

There are thirteen mills working round the base of Mount Egmont, viz.: Plymouth Road (Messrs. Ede and Co.), Newall Road (J. Ducker), Awatuna (Parkes and Brooker), Manaia Road (Clements), Egmont Road (New Plymouth Sash and Door Company), Carrington Road (Vickers and Davies), Oakura (Tuck and Pierson), Radnor Road (Quin's), Mountain Road (Henry Brown and Co.), Te Kiri and Rahotu (Opunake Timber Company), Rahotu (Rothery and Mills), and Tariki Road (Symons and Jones). The output was 4,142,581 superficial feet rimu, used principally for building timber locally, and 1,236,000 superficial feet kahikatea, which is devoted to the construction of butter-boxes. This was cut by six of the mills. Messrs. Henry Brown and Co. and the Sash and Door Factory and Timber Company (Limited) have extensive timber-yards in New Plymouth. Many of these mills have only worked for part of the year.

In the Ngaire and Huiroa Survey Districts the following nine mills have been cutting: Messrs. Derby Bros.' mills, at Toko and Huiroa; Clements' mill, at Anderson Road; the New Plymouth Sash and Door Company's mill, at Toko; G. Syme's mills, at Ngaire, Ohura Road, Huiroa and Toko Road; and Messrs. Henry Brown and Co.'s mill, at East Road. Their total output was 3,488,000 superficial feet rimu, and 1,229,000 superficial feet kahikatea, the latter cut by only six of these mills. G. Syme's mills cut 205,000 superficial feet matai also.

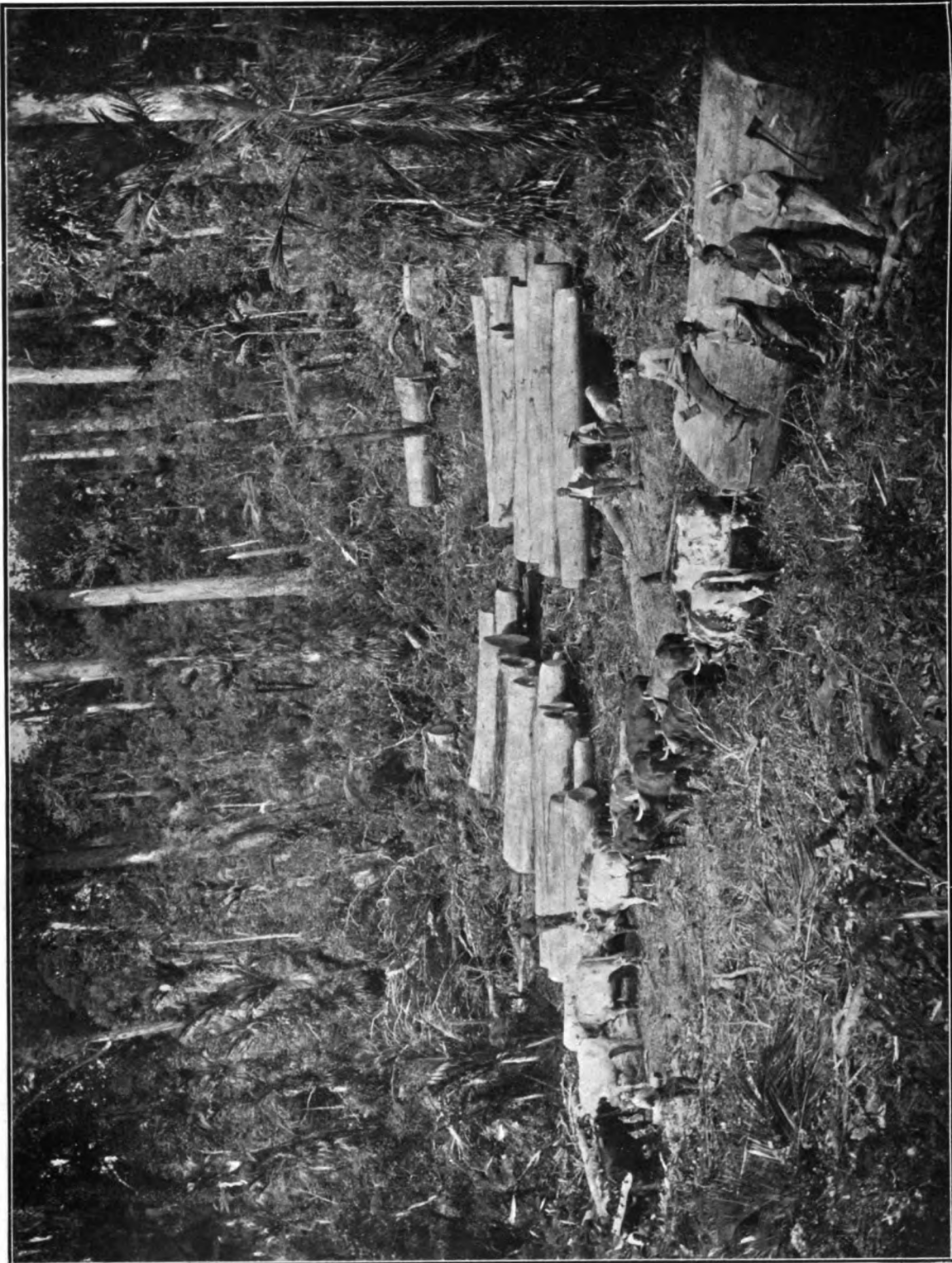
The mill at Everett Road, east of Inglewood, owned by Mr. Baigent, cut out 480,000 superficial feet rimu; and Mr. A. Meredith's mill at Brewer Road, near Strathmore, cut 50,000 superficial feet rimu, 2,000 superficial feet kahikatea, and 8,000 superficial feet matai.

It will be gathered from the foregoing particulars that the bulk of the timber cut, with the exception of the white-pine exported by the mills on the Mokau River and the timber cut by Messrs. Ellis and Burnand at Mangapehi, is used in the province for building-material, a great deal of it being sent to the timber-yards of the Sash and Door and Timber Companies in New Plymouth and Hawera, to be used for the building trade and all kinds of joinery.

The Eltham Butter-box Factory at Eltham; Messrs. Twigg and Co., Hawera; G. Syme, Hawera; the Sash and Door Factory; and Henry Brown and Co., at New Plymouth, take most of the white-pine for butter-boxes, this class of timber being well known as the best for the packing of butter for oversea transit.

By far the greater bulk of the milling timber in Taranaki lies around the western and south-western edge of the Mount Egmont National Park, roughly between sawmills Nos. 11 and 16 as shown on map at end of report. The quantity of milling timber here is estimated at 200,000,000 superficial feet of rimu and kahikatea. Unfortunately, owing to lack of railway and good road communication, and its distance from any centre where a demand for timber is likely to arise, the bulk of this great asset is doomed to be wasted and lost by ravages of fire and the settlers' axe. The projected railway from Eltham to Opunake will open up a market for a good portion of this timber, provided its construction is not unduly delayed.

Summarising the above return, it appears that there are twenty-nine mills in all, employing 453 men, with a total horse-power of machinery amounting to 737. The cutting-capacity of these mills is returned as 32,158,000 superficial feet per annum, while the actual output given by the various owners of mills for the twelve months amounts to 16,824,281 superficial feet, made up of the following classes and quantities: rimu, 10,467,781 superficial feet; kahikatea, 3,838,000 superficial feet; totara, 1,393,900 superficial feet; matai, 1,124,600 superficial feet: total, 16,824,281 superficial feet.



KAURI LOGS AT MATAKOHE (PARKER-LAMB TIMBER COMPANY.)

No. 6.]

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-trees cut.	Hours per week.	Cutting capacity of Mill per annum.	Output per annum.	No. of employees.	Purpose for which Timber is utilised:		
								(a) Locally for Coast section of Houses, or in connection with Railway and Road Works;	(b) Sending to another District;	(c) For Export outside the Colony.
1. A. Kelly (Pukeruru)	Mokau River	Native	Rimu and kahikatea	90	Sup. ft. 2,000,000	Sup. ft. 800,000	25	Rimu for local uses; kahikatea for export.		
2. F. Baigent (Mokau)	Near Mangapehi	"	"	16	1,878,000	1,500,000	16	Rimu for another district; kahikatea for export.		
3. Ellis and Burnand (Mangapehi)	Railway-station	"	"	50	5,000,000	3,688,700	85	For house-construction locally, and large portion sent to another district.		
4. Totara Timber Company (Ongareu)	Ongareu Railway-station	"	Totara, rimu, matai, and kahikatea	10	350,000	250,000	12	For local house-construction and for sending to other districts.		
5. Hyde (Matire)	Matire Township	Crown and Native	Rimu, matai, and kahikatea	10	700,000	250,000	6	House-construction locally and roadworks.		
6. F. Baigent (Everett Road)	Huiroa S.D.	European	Rimu	14	700,000	480,000	12	Locally, for house-construction.		
7. H. Brown and Co. (Mountain Road)	Egmont S.D.	"	Rimu and kahikatea	60	2,000,000	1,081,000	28			
8. New Plymouth Sash and Door Company (Egmont Road)	"	"	"	22	1,000,000	780,000	15			
9. Ede and Co. (Plymouth Road)	"	"	Rimu	20	1,000,000	250,000	10			
10. Tuck and Pearsons (Oakura)	"	Native	"	10	720,000	120,000	10			
11. Vickers and Davies (Carrington Road)	"	European	"	22	1,000,000	60,000	9			
12. Ducker and Co. (Newall Road)	Cape S.D.	"	"	12	500,000	200,000	6			
13. Rothery and Mills (Rahotu)	"	"	"	14	500,000	100,000	8			
14. Opunake Timber Company (Rahotu)	"	"	"	24	500,000	94,581	8			
15. Opunake Timber Company (Te Kiri)	Kaupokonui S.D.	Native	Rimu and kahikatea	60	1,250,000	250,000	9			
16. Parkes and Brooker (Awatuna)	"	European	Rimu	20	1,000,000	600,000	12			
17. W. C. Clements (Maina Road)	"	"	Rimu and kahikatea	10	1,000,000	350,000	11			
18. Quin (Radnor Road)	Egmont S.D.	"	"	20	800,000	533,000	12			
19. G. Syme (Huiroa)	Huiroa S.D.	"	Rimu and matai	20	1,200,000	175,000	7			
20. Symons and Jones (Tariki Road)	"	"	Rimu and kahikatea	25	1,500,000	960,000	16			
21. Derby Bros. (Huiroa)	"	"	"	20	850,000	300,000	11			
22. H. Brown and Co. (East Road)	Ngaire S.D.	"	"	60	1,000,000	508,000	9			
23. Derby Bros. (Toko)	"	"	"	20	1,000,000	300,000	10			
24. New Plymouth Sash and Door Company (Toko)	"	"	"	35	1,250,000	1,073,000	24			
25. George Syme (Ohura Road)	"	"	Rimu, matai, and kahikatea	20	600,000	530,000	15			
26. Meredith (Brewer Road)	Ngatimaru S.D.	"	Ditto	9	160,000	60,000	5			
27. George Syme (Toko Road)	Ngaire S.D.	"	Rimu and matai	14	500,000	229,000	15			
28. George Syme (Ngaire)	"	"	Rimu, matai, and kahikatea	24	1,200,000	1,007,000	30			
29. W. C. Clements (Anderson Road)	"	"	Rimu and kahikatea	16	1,000,000	800,000	17			
Totals	..	..	..	797	32,158,000	16,824,281	458			

WELLINGTON.

WESTERN PORTION.

1. The northernmost mill is Messrs. Ellis and Burnand's, at Manunui. This mill has just been built, and is very complete with all the latest machinery. This firm has built a substantial truss bridge over the Wanganui River, as their bush is situated on the northern side of the river; they have a private railway-siding, and this mill will soon be in full working-order. The timber is exported to Auckland and other places along the railway-line.

2. The next mill is Piriaka Mill, owned by the Puketapu Sawmilling Company, who have several other mills in the district. The timber is sent to Auckland and the Waikato.

3. The next one is the Kakahi Mill, erected and worked by the Public Works Department, and supplies all the timber required for the railway-works and for any other public works. A small quantity is sold to private individuals. This mill is very complete, and is doing good work.

4. Ohakune Mill is owned by Mr. King, who has enlarged it considerably. The timber is disposed of to settlers for houses, and to the Public Works Department.

5. Raetihi Mill is owned by Messrs. Bennett and Punch. They have the cutting-right over 200 acres of Crown lands adjoining Raetihi Township, and dispose of the timber locally to settlers and to the Public Works Department.

6. Mangaituroa Mill is owned by Messrs. Hatrick and Mason, and is situated on the Pipiriki Road. The timber is disposed of locally, and none is sent away to Wanganui, as was done last year.

7. Oroua Bridge Steam Sawmills is situated on one of the sections in the Mangawhata Settlement. It is not working full time. The timber is disposed of locally and sent to other districts.

8. Oroua Bridge Mill is owned by Messrs. Adsett and Baigent. They are cutting matai and kahikatea on freehold land, and dispose of it in Wellington. This will soon be cut out.

9. Koputoroa Mill is situated at Kereru, on the Wellington-Manawatu line. The timber cut is kahikatea, and is disposed of locally and is sent to Sydney.

10. Ohau Mill is owned by Mr. P. Bartholomew, was formerly situated at Weraroa, and only has lately been moved to this locality. The timber is disposed of locally and sent away to other districts.

11. Manukau Steam Saw and Planing Mill is owned by Messrs. Bird Bros. They are cutting rimu, and dispose of it locally.

12. Gorge Mill is situated near Te Horo, on the Wellington-Manawatu Railway. It is owned by the Campbell Timber Company, who are cutting rimu, which is disposed of locally.

13. Moonshine Mill, also owned by the Campbell Company, is situated in the hills east of Te Horo, cutting rimu, which is disposed of locally and sent to other districts.

14. Rikiorangi Mill, situated at Waikanae, is cutting rimu, which is sent away to other districts.

15. Andrew and Moore's mill is a perambulating one, and is moved about from one place to another. The timber is disposed of locally.

As the Main Trunk line is being completed to near the Ohakune district, and is supposed to be open for traffic to there this winter, several new mills are about to start in the Waimarino district, and no doubt some will be large ones and up to date in every respect.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS (WESTERN PORTION).

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-trees cut.	Estimated Annual Production of Sawmills.	Outting-capacity of Mill per Annum.	Output per Annum.	Number of Hands Employed.	Purposes for which Timber is utilised: (a) Locally, for Construction of Houses, or in connection with Railway and Road Works; (b) Sent to another District; (c) For Export outside the Colony.
1. Manunui ..	Manunui V.S.	Native land in Auckland District	Totara, matai, and kahikatea	80	Sup. ft. 9,000,000	Sup. ft. ..	80	(a) Locally; (b) Auckland and district.
2. Piriaka ..	Piriaka ..	Native land	Totara, matai, rimu, and kahikatea	28	2,400,000	1,200,000	25	(a) Locally; (b) Auckland and district.
3. Kakahi ..	Kakahi ..	Crown land	Ditto ..	28	3,300,000	2,850,000	50	Public works purposes. (c) Small quantity to private persons.
4. Ohakune ..	Ohakune ..	Crown leases	Rimu and matai	25	180,000	180,000	6	(a) Locally, buildings, &c., and Public Works Department.
5. Raetihi ..	Raetihi ..	Crown land	Rimu, matai, and kahikatea	18	150,000	150,000	4	(a) Locally, buildings, &c., and Public Works Department.
6. Mangaituroa ..	..	European and Education reserves	Ditto ..	15	1,550,000	480,000	7	(a) Locally.
7. Oroua Bridge Steam Sawmill	Mangawhata Settlement	Crown leases	Kahikatea	6	500,000	250,000	8	(a) Locally; (b) to other districts.
8. Oroua Bridge ..	Oroua Bridge	European	Matai and kahikatea	12	2,000,000	1,500,000	12	(b) Wellington. This will soon be cut out.
9. Koputoroa ..	Kereru ..	Native and European	Kahikatea	20	2,200,000	1,500,000	16	(a) Locally; (c) to Sydney, N.S.W.
10. Ohau ..	Weraroa ..	Crown, European, and Native	Rimu ..	25	1,200,000	1,000,000	30	(a) Locally; (b) to other districts.
11. Manakau Steam Saw and Planing Mills	Manakau	European	" ..	16	1,800,000	600,000	8	(a) Locally.
12. Gorge ..	Te Horo ..	"	" ..	25	1,200,000	750,000	10	(a) Locally.
13. Moonshine ..	..	"	" ..	25	2,000,000	2,000,000	40	(a) Locally; (b) to other districts.
14. Hikiorangi ..	Waikanae	Crown leases and European	" ..	40	2,500,000	1,700,000	25	(b) To other districts.
15. Andrew and Moore ..	Movable mill	European	" ..	10	700,000	365,000	8	(a) Locally. This mill is moved from bush to bush, and is not long in one locality.
Totals	..	..	..	373	30,690,000	14,535,000	324	

CENTRAL PORTION.

1. The most northern mill is owned by Mr. Irvine, and is situated in the Hautapu Valley, about a mile away from the Turangarere Railway-station site. The mill has only just been finished, and has only started to work. The cutting-area is all Native land, the principal timbers being rimu and matai, with a little totara and white-pine, but owing to the distance from the market it would hardly pay to cut white-pine for export at present.

2. Situated south of Turangarere Township, and owned by Gardiner Bros. This mill has been established about four years, but owing to the difficulty of access it has just started sending timber out of the district. The owners have secured a first-class cutting-area of Native bush, rimu and matai being the principal timbers cut. The plant is a first-class one.

3. Proceeding south down the Main Trunk line, the next mill reached is Smith and McDonald's Mataroa Mill, situated close to the Mataroa Township. The cutting-area is on Crown sections held under lease by Europeans. So far the timber has only been sold locally, but as soon as the train is running it will be sent down to the west coast markets. Rimu and matai are the principal timbers cut.

4. Continuing to the south-west down Murray's Track we come to Palmer's Mill, in the Tekapua Block. This is only a very small mill, and only cuts for local orders. It is not working more than half-time. It is about twelve miles distant from the Mataroa Railway-station.

5. Proceeding south towards Taihape we come to the Pukenuwa Mill, owned by Bennett and Jacobson. This is a very good milling plant, with cutting-rights over a fairly large area of good Native bush. This mill is now well established, most of the timber being sent to the west coast markets. Matai and white-pine are the principal timbers cut, with a little totara.

6. Coming back to Mataroa and continuing south down the Taihape-Mataroa Road we come to Berge Bros' Hautapu Mill, which is situated on the banks of the Hautapu, about four miles north of Taihape. The cutting-area, which is on Crown lease, is only a small one, and the timber will probably be all cut out in twelve or eighteen months. Matai is the principal timber cut, with a small quantity of white-pine.

7. About half a mile nearer to Taihape than No. 5 is Zajonskowskie's Taihape Mill, situated between the road and railway-line. This mill was formerly cutting at Silverhope, but has lately been shifted to its present position. It is cutting entirely on Native land. Totara, matai, and white-pine are the principal timbers cut, with a little rimu. The timber is all sold in the markets between Wellington and New Plymouth.

8. Continuing south down the Taihape Road for about a quarter of a mile, and thence to the west up the Pukenuwa Road, Mr. R. W. Smith's Taihape Mill is reached. This is a first-class milling plant, and the owner has secured cutting-rights over a large area of Crown settlers' lands. It is a good timber bush with a good variety of trees, but the land is fairly rough and expensive to work. The timber cut consists of matai, totara, and rimu, very little white-pine being cut at present. Nearly the whole of the timber is sent to the Wanganui markets.

9. Proceeding to the junction of Kaka Road, and continuing down that road towards Taihape, we come to the Kaka Road Mill, owned by Beban and Gardiner. Cutting-area is on Crown lease. The timber cut consists of rimu, matai, white-pine, and a little totara. Most of the timber is sent to the west coast markets, but a small quantity is sold locally.

10. The next mill is on the opposite side of the Taihape Stream, about a quarter of a mile from the last-mentioned mill. It is known by the name of Taihape Sawmill, and is owned by the Manawatu Timber Company, having been lately bought by the company from Mr. J. H. Knap. The company have improved the plant, and have cutting-rights over a considerable area of Native land. The bush is a first-class one, but rather an expensive one to work. Rimu, matai, white-pine, and a little totara are the principal trees milled. Most of the timber is sent to the west coast markets, Wellington, and the white-pine to Sydney.

11. Proceeding down to Taihape Township we come to the Hautapu Mill owned by Mr. Bartholomew. This mill is cutting entirely on Crown lease, rimu, matai, white-pine, and a little totara being the timbers cut. The output is sold locally, and between Wellington and New Plymouth. It is expected that this mill will be cut out during the year.

12. Travelling south along the Main Trunk Road, Goldfinch and Anderson's is the first mill reached. It is only a small plant, cutting almost entirely on Crown leases in the Taihape Improved-farm Settlement Extension. The timbers cut are totara, matai, white-pine, and rimu, Wellington and New Plymouth being the markets, with a little white-pine to Sydney. It is expected that this mill will be cut out during the year.

13. The next mill reached down the same road is Wright and Carter's mill, which is cutting on Native land between Utiku and Taihape. The cutting-area is a small one, and it is expected that the bush will be cut out in a year or two. Most of the timber is sent to markets between Wellington and New Plymouth; the white-pine principally to Sydney. Matai, totara, rimu, and white-pine are the principal timbers cut.

14. Syme's mill, between Taihape and Utiku, is next. Cutting-area is Native land. Matai, rimu, white-pine, and a little totara. Most of the timber is sent to New Plymouth and Wellington Districts.

15. Natural Bridge Mill, on the same road, and close to the last-mentioned mill. Owned by Mr. Boshier. Cutting-area, Native land. The timber cut consists of matai, rimu, and white-pine, most of which is sold between Wellington and New Plymouth, and the white-pine is exported to Sydney.

16. Travelling south still along the same road, Sawersby's Main Trunk Sawmill Company's mill is reached. The cutting-area is also Native land, the timber cut being the same as cut by the last mill. The timber is mostly sent to Wanganui and Wellington, and the white-pine to Sydney.

17 and 18. Utiku, where Perham and Larsen have two mills cutting, the output from which amounts to about 5,000,000 superficial feet per annum. The cutting-area is all Native land, the principal timbers being white-pine and matai. Part of the timber is sold locally, part between Wellington and New Plymouth, and the white-pine mostly to Sydney.



No. 7.] "PIT-SAWING" TIMBER AT MATAKOHE. (PARKER-LAMB TIMBER COMPANY.)



No. 8.] TRAMWAY IN GALBRAITH BROS.' "BUSH" AT WHANAKI.

19. Gibb's No. 1 Mill is also situated in the Township of Utiku. This is also a first-class milling plant, capable of turning out about 2,000,000 superficial feet per annum. The cutting-area comprises partly Crown lease and partly Native land. A portion of the milling area has been felled and grassed, and the dry trees that were left are now being milled. The timber cut consists of matai, white-pine, and a little totara. The white-pine is chiefly sent to New Plymouth for butter-boxes, and the matai and totara are sold in the markets between Wellington and New Plymouth.

20. Leaving Utiku and travelling to the east along the Torere-Horouta Road to the Moawhango Valley, Mr. Knight's Tamaki Mill is reached. This mill was originally working close to Utiku, but on account of the cable-tram not working satisfactorily it was shifted to its present position. This mill has the largest cutting-area in the district, the land being leased from the Natives. The timber cut consists of totara, matai, white-pine, and rimu. The timber is mostly sold between Wellington and New Plymouth, the white-pine being sent to Sydney.

21. On the same road is the Taoroa Mill, owned by Wakelin and Haddley. The cutting-area is on Crown lease, but it is only a small one, and will probably be cut out in a year or two. The white-pine is exported to Sydney, and the remainder is sold in the coastal towns between Wellington and New Plymouth. The timber cut consists of white-pine, matai, totara, and rimu.

22. Crossing over the Moawhango River, Gardiner Bros.' Lower Moawhango Mill is reached. The cutting-area consists of Crown and Crown-lease lands. Totara is the principal timber cut, but matai and a little rimu and white-pine are also cut. The white-pine is sent to Sydney, and the remainder is sold locally and in the markets between Wellington and New Plymouth.

23. Returning to Utiku and proceeding south down the Main Trunk line, the Manawatu Company's mill, situated on the left bank of the Rangitikei River, is seen. The cutting-right embraces a considerable area of Native land. The timber cut consists of totara, rimu, matai, and white-pine. White-pine is sold in Sydney, and the remainder locally and in the west coast markets. The timber is taken across the Rangitikei Gorge on a wire rope and cage worked by an engine.

24. Manawatu Company's Kawhatau Mill is situated in the Kawhatau Valley. This mill is practically closed down, and only cuts at odd times. Timber cut consists of matai, totara, and white-pine, sent to west coast markets and to Sydney.

25. Travelling back to Mangaweka and thence to the east along the Maungawhariki Road, Goode-behere and Eng's mill is reached. This mill has only a small cutting-area, principally European land. The timber cut consists of matai, totara, and rimu, with a little white-pine for local requirements. The mill is situated about seven miles from the Mangaweka Railway-station.

26. Coming back to Mangaweka and travelling south to Ohingaiti, Gower and Grice's Ohingaiti Mill is reached. This mill is cutting on European land, rimu, matai, white-pine, and totara being the timbers cut. The timber is sold locally and in the west coast markets.

27. Situated still further south is the Orangipongo Mill, at Mangaonoho, owned by Mr. Ewen McGregor. The cutting area is all Native land. The timber cut comprises totara, rimu, white-pine, and matai, which is taken across the Rangitikei River on a cable, being hauled across by a steam-engine. The timber is mostly sold in the Wellington markets.

28. Leaving the Rangitikei Valley and travelling over to the Apiti District, Banks and Carruthers' mill, on the Table Flat Road, is reached. This is only a small mill, and only cuts local orders. The timber cut comprises rimu and a small quantity of matai and white-pine, all of which is sold locally.

29. Also situated on the same road, and owned by the same people. Cutting only about half-time for local orders. No timber sent out of the district. Timber cut comprises matai, rimu, and little white-pine. Cutting on Crown leases.

30. Returning to Apiti, and continuing down the Apiti-Norsewood Road, is Guy's Coal Creek Mill. This is a very small plant, and is not cutting half-time. White-pine is cut for butter-boxes, which are made on the premises and sent to the Apiti Dairy Factory. A small quantity of rimu and matai is also cut for local requirements.

31. The next mill reached is Dick's Umutoi Mill, which is also a small one, cutting on Crown settlers' land. Rimu, a little white-pine, and matai are the principal timbers cut. The timber is all sold locally.

32. Continuing south-east the Pohangina Valley is reached, where the Palmerston Sash and Door Factory have their Piripiri Mill, in the Salisbury Block. The factory-manager refused to give any information respecting the mill. Rimu is the principal timber cut, which is carted into Ashhurst at a cost of about 3s. 6d. per hundred.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS (CENTRAL PORTION).

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Variation of Timber-forest out.	Output per Annum.	Sup. ft. Export to out	Output per Annum.	Sup. ft. Export to out	Purpose for which timber is utilized (a) Locally for forest utility or in connection with railway and Road Works (b) Sending to another district (c) For export outside the Colony.
1. Irvine ..	Turangare	Native land	Rimu, metal and little kahikates	90	2,000,000	Sup. ft. Export to out	21	Mill just started; no timber sent out.
2. Gardner Bros.	Matara ..	European	Rimu and metal	16	2,000,000	1,600,000	15	(a) Locally; (b) west coast markets.
3. Smith and Donald ..	Tetapua ..	European	.. ..	16	1,000,000	600,000	6	(a) Locally and to Public Works Department.
4. Palmer ..	Section 4, Block IX, Ohinehairua	Native land	.. ..	8	800,000	940,000	6	(a) Locally.
5. Pakenawa ..	Section 7A, Block IX, Ohinehairua	European	Rimu, metal, totara, and kahikates	16	1,400,000	1,200,000	18	(a) Locally; (b) Wellington and Wanganui; (c) the kahikates mostly to Sydney.
6. Borge Bros.	Section 7A, Block IX, Ohinehairua	European	.. ..	90	2,000,000	1,800,000	18	(a) Locally; (b) west coast markets.
7. Zafonakowakie ..	Talhage ..	Native	.. ..	18	1,700,000	1,900,000	0	(b) West coast markets.
8. Carara ..	.. ..	Crown lease	Rimu, metal, totara, and kahikates	25	2,500,000	1,500,000	30	(b) Wanganui markets.
9. Kaka Road ..	.. ..	.. ..	Rimu, metal and totara	12	1,900,000	800,000	15	(a) Small quantity locally; (b) west coast markets.
10. Talhage (Manawatu Timber Company)	.. ..	Native	Rimu, metal, kahikates, and little totara	16	2,000,000	1,300,000	20	(b) West coast markets; (c) kahikates to Sydney.
11. Hautapu (Bartholomew)	.. ..	Crown leases	Rimu, metal, totara, and kahikates	25	2,400,000	1,500,000	20	(a) Locally; (b) west coast; (c) kahikates to Sydney.
12. Goldfinch and Anderson	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto.	12	1,200,000	725,000	16	(b) West coast markets; (c) Sydney.
13. Wright and Carter ..	Between Talhage and Utiku	Native	.. ..	20	1,700,000	1,250,000	14	(b) West coast markets; (c) kahikates to Sydney.
14. Syme's ..	Utiku ..	Native and Crown leases	Rimu, metal, kahikates, and little totara	19	2,500,000	1,800,000	25	Ditto.
15. Natural Bridge (Bocher)	Between Talhage and Utiku	Native	Rimu, metal, and kahikates	13	1,600,000	1,200,000	16	.. ..
16. Main Trunk Sawmill Company	Ditto ..	.. ..	Rimu, metal, totara, and kahikates	13	2,000,000	600,000	20	(b) Markets between Wellington and Wanganui; (c) kahikates to Sydney.
17. 18. Utiku ..	Utiku ..	.. ..	.. ..	50	6,000,000	5,000,000	60	(a) Locally; (b) west coast markets; (c) Sydney.
19. Gibb's No. 1 ..	.. ..	Crown leases and Native	.. ..	24	2,000,000	1,000,000	30	(b) West coast markets and New Plymouth.
20. Tamaki ..	Moawhango Valley	Native	.. ..	17	2,800,000	1,300,000	50	(b) West coast markets; (c) Sydney.
21. Taoroa ..	.. ..	Crown leases	.. ..	10	1,000,000	900,000	20	(c) Kahikates to Sydney; (b) remainder to west coast markets.
22. Lower Moawhango ..	Lower Moawhango	Crown land and Crown leases	Totara, rimu, metal, and kahikates	17	1,500,000	1,200,000	21	(a) Small quantity locally; (b) remainder to markets between Wellington and New Plymouth.
23. Manawatu Timber Company	Rangitikei	Native	Totara, metal, rimu, and kahikates	25	2,000,000	1,500,000	20	(a) Locally; (b) west coast markets; (c) kahikates to Sydney.
24. Kawhatau (Manawatu Timber Company)	Kawhatau	European and Native	Totara, rimu, metal, and kahikates	13	760,000	600,000	6	(a) Locally; (b) west coast markets. This mill is practically closed down.
25. Pukerimu ..	Ruakaka ..	European	.. ..	16	1,200,000	750,000	14	(a) Locally; (b) west coast markets.
26. Ohingaiti ..	Ohingaiti	.. ..	Rimu, metal, and little totara	16	1,680,000	700,000	15	Ditto.

37. Orangi-pongo	Mangaonoho	European and Native	Rimu, matai, totara, and kahikatea	25	1,530,000	958,000	(a) Locally; (b) Wellington.	
							(a) Locally.	21
28. Table Flat..	Table Flat	European	Rimu and little matai, and kahikatea	16	1,000,000	400,000	7	7
29. Table Flat No. 2	"	Crown leases	Rimu, matai, birch, and little kahikatea	12	800,000	300,000	7	7
30. Coal Creek	Coal Creek, Apiti	"	Kahikatea and little matai	8	800,000	100,000	4	4
31. Umutoi	Umutoi	"	Rimu and little kahikatea and matai	13	900,000	110,000	8	8
32. Piripiri (Palmerston Basin & Door Factory)*	Piripiri	"	"	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	526	52,050,000	33,333,000	542	542

* Manager refuses to give any information.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PORTION.

1. The Akitio Totara Sawmilling Company's mill is situated on the Akitio River bank close to its mouth, and at present is not working full time. The company have secured the cutting-rights of all milling-timber within the influence of the river, and have still a large portion untouched. Owing to the non-success of their boom on the river, also loss of oil-launch, the company have decided to suspend operations or reconstruct. Their output is disposed of coastwise by steamers, scows, and other vessels, which load in the open roadstead.

2 and 5. Messrs. Gardener and Yeoman have two sawmills in active operation; one is situated on the Waihi Valley Road, the other is on the Alfredton-Weber Road, about three miles from Pongaroa. Both are substantially constructed up-to-date mills, with planing and moulding plants attached. The output is disposed of locally, enabling the settlers in the surrounding districts to obtain dressed timber at less than town prices. Both mills obtain their supplies from Crown lands.

3. Section 3, Block V, Mount Cerberus: J. Gosling and Co. have erected a substantial sawmilling plant on this section, and purpose cutting the dry and green logs on this and adjoining sections. The mill is not yet in full working-order, but it is expected to be working full time shortly. Timber disposed of locally—mostly small building orders from selectors in vicinity and surrounding districts.

4. Mr. E. Johnson's sawmill is situated on Education Reserve, Section 28, Block VI, Mount Cerberus, on the Alfredton-Weber Road, distant about two miles from Waione. Small portable plant, mostly engaged in cutting out small clumps of bush in the locality. Supply limited; output disposed of locally, and small orders carted to Weber, in Hawke's Bay.

6 and 7. Carlson and Co., sawmillers, Marima, Mangamaire, have two up-to-date sawmills in active operation in the Waiwera Farm Homestead Association Block. The major portion of the output is disposed of in Wellington, the remainder is utilised for local requirements. The supply is obtained from lands held under "The Land Act, 1892"—mostly dry logs remaining in grassed areas.

8. Hart Udy, Hukanui: Old-established mill: The supply is obtained from Native leasehold (now mostly cut out), going over the land for the second time. The output is mostly railed to Wellington, the remainder is utilised locally.

9 and 13. Messrs. Poppelwell and Quinlan, sawmillers, have two sawmills in active operation in the Kakariki and Stirling Farm Homestead Association Blocks. The major portion of the output is railed to Masterton and Wellington, the remainder is disposed of locally. Supplies obtained from lands held under "The Land Act, 1892."

10. W. Lawrence: Mill situated near main road on the Mangatainoka J 4 Block, about one mile from Hamua. Practically cut out. Lease expires in April, 1907. Output disposed of in Wellington, also small local orders.

11. H. Smith and Sons, sawmillers, have erected a sawmill on Section 27, Block IV, Tararua. The supply is to be obtained from dry and green bush on this and adjoining sections in the Stirling Farm Homestead Association Block. The mill is not yet in full working-order. Output to be disposed of locally, also portion railed from Newman to Wellington and Masterton.

12. C. Alberthsen, sawmiller, Nireaha: Mill situated on Nireaha Forest Reserve. Supply limited, practically cut out. Timber-supply obtained from freehold, also lands held under "The Land Act, 1892." Expects to cease operations about Easter. Output mostly despatched to Wellington by rail from Newman Railway-station.

14. Gardner and Son, sawmillers: Mill situated on Section 45, Block VI, Tararua-Mangaroa Road. Timber on hand limited. Supplies obtained from green and dry bush, also sound logs in grassed areas on lands held under "The Land Act, 1892." Output disposed of locally; also railed from Newman to Masterton and Wellington.

15. J. Drysdale, Nireaha: Mill situated on Nireaha Forest Reserve. Has obtained extension of time to cut over about 40 acres forest reserve. Supply obtained from freehold and portion of forest reserve. Output mostly Government orders for railways, &c.; remainder mixed timber for Wellington market. Supply of raw material sufficient for a further three years' cutting.

16. Mr. McDonald, sawmiller, Newman: Mill situated on Section 39, Block V, Mangaone, distant about three miles from Newman Railway-station by metalled road. Small portable plant, utilised in cutting sound logs in grassed areas, also small clumps of green bush in the locality of freehold lands. Output is ordinary building timber, utilised locally and Wellington market. Supply almost cut out.

17. R. Faulkner, sawmiller, Kaiparoro: Old-established mill, recently burned down. New plant erected; not yet in full working-order. Supply obtained from freehold and education reserve of 1,000 acres. Output disposed of locally and Wellington market.

18. Harris and Rae, Hastwell Native Reserve: Milling-rights leased from J. Stevens. Timber in view limited. Supply obtained from freehold land and Native reserve. Output mostly disposed of in Wellington, remainder utilised locally for building purposes.

19. Mr. Sheath, Mangamahoe: Small sawmill, recently erected on owner's property, to cut dry and sound logs in grassed area. Output mostly utilised locally; remainder railed to Wellington.

20. F. Smith has erected a small sawmilling plant on portion of the Wellington College endowment land on the Flat Bush Road, distant about two miles from Alfredton. The supply is obtained from freehold and College endowment lands. The output is consumed by local orders as yet.

21. Coradine and Whittaker: Sawmill situated on Mount Bruce Road. Supply obtained from freehold lands. Output mostly utilised in connection with their sash and door factory and general building business, Masterton. Timber carted to Masterton by teams, distant about nineteen miles by partly metalled roads.

22 and 23. A. McLeod, and Barker and Co., sawmillers: Mills situated at Upper Opaki, and on the Kiriwhakapapa Road. These two mills work in conjunction. Mr. McLeod's old mill is almost cut out, and he will remove his plant up to Kiriwhakapapa shortly. Supplies obtained from



No. 9.]

BULLOCKS HAULING LOGS AT KIRIPAKA. (H. P. KAVANAGH.)

freehold lands, and are now limited. Output is ordinary building timber, the major portion of which is railed to Wellington, the remainder is utilised locally.

24. W. Booth and Co. : Sawmill situated in Carterton, near railway-station ; also timber factory and yard. Old-established firm. Supply obtained from freehold land and from selectors under Land Acts, 1892 and 1893, the output being utilised for local building requirements. Remainder despatched to other centres for the same purpose.

25. T. J. Rathbone : Sawmill situated at Kokotau, on the banks of the Ruamahanga River, about five miles from Carterton. Started work about six months ago. Supply obtained from freehold land, and output utilised for building purposes locally and at Carterton, where the proprietor has a sash and door factory in active operation.

26. W. J. Berrill : Sawmill situated at Longbush. Now working about three years. Supply obtained from freehold property surrounding, also from land held under the Land for Settlements Acts, 1900 and 1901. Output utilised for local building purposes, and in connection with the proprietor's timber-factory in Carterton.

27. Whiteman and Co. : Sawmill situated about nine miles from Gladstone, on the banks of the Wainuioru River. Has been working about two years, cutting small patches of green timber in bends of river. Supply obtained from freehold land. Output utilised for building purposes locally and surrounding centres, also for road-bridges.

28. Vennell Bros. : Sawmill situated about three miles from Te Wharau. Recently started working. Supply, dead trees obtained from land held under Land Acts, 1892 and 1893. Output used for local requirements, this being the only sawmill operating in the locality.

29. Nees and Dryden : Sawmill situated in the Akatarawa Valley, about twelve miles from Upper Hutt Railway-station. Recently commenced operations. Supply obtained from freehold land. Output utilised for building purposes along the line from Upper Hutt to Wellington.

30. Anderson's : Sawmill situated in the Akatarawa Valley, about ten miles from Upper Hutt Railway-station. Supply being obtained from freehold land. Output being utilised for building purposes locally and at centres along railway-line to Wellington.

31. M. Baigent : Sawmill situated in the Akatarawa Valley, about nine miles from Upper Hutt Railway-station. Supply being obtained from freehold land. The output being utilised for building purposes in and round Upper and Lower Hutt and Wellington.

32. T. Price : Sawmill situated in the Akatarawa Valley, about six miles from Upper Hutt Railway-station. Mill in course of erection. Will when erected obtain supply from freehold property. Output used for building purposes at Hutt and Wellington.

33. Whiteman and Greenwood : Sawmill situated in the Akatarawa Valley, about six miles from Upper Hutt Railway-station. Supply being obtained from freehold land. Output utilised for building purposes locally, Hutt, and Wellington.

34. T. and A. Seed : Sawmill situated about a mile and a half from Mungaroa Railway-station. Mill operating about two years. Supply obtained from freehold land. Output utilised locally and at Wellington for building purposes.

35. W. and T. Burt : Sawmill situated in Whiteman's Valley, about six miles from Upper Hutt Railway-station. Supply obtained from freehold land, and output utilised for building requirements locally, Hutt, and Wellington.

36. Smith's, Nainai : Sawmill situated at Nainai, about four miles from Lower Hutt Railway-station. Operating about nine months. Supply obtained from freehold land. Output utilised for building purposes locally.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS (EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PORTION).

Name of sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-tree cut.	Yield in cubic ft. per acre.	Cutting capacity of Mill per annum.	Output per annum.	Year of opening.	Purposes for which timber is utilized.
1. Akitio Totara Saw-milling Company	Akitio Heads	European and Crown leases	Totara, rimu, matai, and kahikatea	25	Sup. ft. 2,000,000	Sup. ft. 1,500,000	15	(a) Locally, for Coast Union of Houses, or in connection with Railway and Road Work (b) Sending to another District. (c) For Export outside the Colony.
2. Gardner and Yeoman	Waipi Valley	Crown leases	Ditto	20	750,000	500,000	14	(a) Local markets limited; (b) output disposed of coastwise by steamers and other vessels. Mill ceased operations at present.
3. J. Goaling and Co.	Section 8, Block V, Mount Oerbarus	Crown leases	Ditto	10 & 12	750,000	Not yet in full working-order 500,000	11	(a) Local requirements -- house building, bridges, roadworks, &c. Planting and moulding machine attached to mill.
4. E. Johnson	E.R., Section 28, Block VI, Mount Oerbarus	Education Department lease and Crown leases	"	8	500,000		6	New mill with planing plant attached. (a) Local requirements -- ordinary building-timber. (b) Local requirements ordinary building, bridge and road works.
5. Gardner and Yeoman	Pongaroa	Crown leases	"	22	1,000,000	700,000	16	(a) Local requirements -- house building, bridges, roadwork, &c. Planting and moulding machine attached to mill.
6. Carlson and Co.	Marima	"	Rimu	25	1,000,000	600,000	28	(a) Local requirements; (b) Wellington market. Ordinary and dressed building-timbers. Ditto.
7. Hart Udy and Co.	Hukanui	"	"	14	700,000	700,000	19	(b) Major portion of output railed to Masterton and Wellington; (a) remainder. Ordinary building-timber, bridges, &c.
8. Hart Udy and Co.	"	"	"	25	1,600,000	800,000	18	(a) Small local output; (b) bulk output, Wellington. Ordinary building-timber. Out out.
9. Poppelwell and Quinlan	Kakariki F.H.A.	"	"	14	1,900,000	800,000	21	(a) Local market; (b) Wellington and Masterton by rail. New mill not yet in full working-order.
10. W. Lawrence	Hamua	Native	"	16	750,000	600,000	14	(a) Local; (b) mostly to Wellington by rail. Ordinary and dressed building-timber, bridges, &c. Practically out out.
11. H. Smith and Son	Section 27, Block IV, Tararua	Crown leases	"	12	800,000	600,000	10	(b) Major portion of output railed to Masterton and Wellington; (a) remainder locally. Ordinary building-timber.
12. C. Alberthsen	Nireaha	Crown leases and European	Totara, rimu, matai, and kahikatea	16	500,000	500,000	16	(a) Locally; (b) Wellington and Masterton by rail. Ordinary building-timber.
13. Poppelwell and Quinlan	Stirling F.H.A.	Crown leases	Rimu	10 & 8	1,000,000	600,000	14	(a) Locally; (b) Wellington market. Government orders. Ordinary building and bridge timber.
14. Gardner and Son	Section 45, Block VI, Tararua	"	"	14	750,000	600,000	15	(a) Locally; (b) Wellington market. Ordinary building-timber. Supply limited; mostly dry logs.
15. J. Drysdale	Nireaha	Crown land and European	Totara, rimu, matai, and kahikatea	16	1,000,000	650,000	12	(a) Locally; (b) Wellington market. Ordinary and dressed building and bridge timber. New plant erected after fire; not in full working-order.
16. — McDonald	Section 39, Block V, Mangaone	European	Rimu	8	500,000	150,000	7	
17. A. Faulkner	Kaiparoro	European and education reserve	"	20	1,000,000	650,000	15	

18. Harris and Rae	..	Hastwell ..	..	Native and European	..	Rimu and kahikatea	..	16	1,200,000	800,000	14	(a) Locally; (b) output mostly Wellington market. Ordinary building-timber. Timber in view limited.
19. — Sheath ..	..	Mangamahoe	..	European	..	Rimu ..	..	16	500,000	250,000	9	(a) Output mostly locally; (b) remainder railed to Wellington. Ordinary building-timber.
20. F. Smith ..	..	Alfredton ..	..	European (Wellington College E. downment)	..	Totara, rimu, matai, and kahikatea	..	12	500,000	500,000	9	(a) Locally. New mill recently started. Ordinary building-timber.
21. Coradine and Whitaker	..	Kaiparoro, Mount Bruce Road	..	European	..	Rimu, matai, and rata	..	16	1,200,000	450,000	14	(a) Locally. Output utilized at saw and door factory, Masterton, and general building business, also bridge orders.
22. Barker and Co.	..	Mikimiki	..	..	..	Rimu and kahikatea	..	12	900,000	500,000	13	(a) Locally; (b) major portion of output Wellington by rail. Ordinary building-timber.
23. A. McLeod	..	Upper Opaki	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,200,000	550,000	15	(a) Locally; (b) major portion Wellington. Ordinary building and bridge timber.
24. W. Booth and Co.	..	Carterton	..	European and Crown leases	..	Rimu ..	..	16	3,000,000	2,000,000	60	(a) Locally—building requirements, including timber factory and yard.
25. T. J. Rathbone	..	Kokotau and Carterton	..	European	..	Totara and kahikatea	..	16	1,000,000	500,000	10	(a) Locally—building requirements and saw and door factory at Carterton.
26. W. J. Berrill	..	Gladstone	..	European and Crown leases	..	Mixed pine	..	16	800,000	400,000	6	(a) Locally—building requirements and timber-factory at Carterton.
27. Whiteman and Co.	..	..	..	European	..	Totara and mixed pine	..	14	1,200,000	800,000	12	(a) Locally; (b) Wellington. Houses and road-works.
28. Vennell Bros.	..	Te Wharau	..	European and Crown leases	..	Matai and rimu	..	6	600,000	200,000	4	(a) Locally. Building requirements, &c.
29. Nees and Dryden	..	Akatarawa	..	European	..	Rimu ..	..	12	600,000	300,000	12	(a) Locally; (b) Wellington. Building timber.
30. Anderson ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	600,000	400,000	10	(a) Locally; (b) Hutt and Wellington. Building-timber.
31. M. Baigent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	600,000	400,000	12	Ditto.
32. T. Price ..	..	..	..	..	..	Rimu and birch	..	20	2,400,000	1,750,000	12	In course of erection. E-timbered output.
33. Whitens and Greenwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	600,000	360,000	12	(a) Locally; (b) Hutt and Wellington. Building-timber.
34. F. and A. Seed	..	Mungaroa	..	..	..	Rimu ..	..	14	1,200,000	600,000	14	Ditto.
35. W. and T. Burt	..	Whiteman's Valley, Upper Hutt	..	..	..	Totara and mixed pine	..	17	1,000,000	600,000	15	..
36. Smith's, Nainai	..	Nainai ..	..	..	..	Mixed pine and birch	..	16	1,000,000	900,000	18	(a) Locally. Working about nine months. Building-timber.
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	35,700,000	22,270,000	522	..

MARLBOROUGH.

1. Messrs. Brownlee and Co. own what is known as the Pelorus Mill, situated at Blackball, on the Pelorus River. This is a very fine up-to-date mill with a steam-power of 250 indicated horse-power. The timber cut is brought down the valley for a distance of about fifteen miles by a well-constructed steam tram-line from the Rongo Valley. A new mill is being constructed near the junction of the Rongo and Opouri branches of the Rai River, to work some of the timber going up these valleys. Tram-lines are now being constructed into these bushes, and an extensive log-hauling plant is already established in the Rongo Valley. This mill employs seventy hands—thirty-four in the mill and thirty-six in the bush; and it is roughly estimated that the mill has command of enough timber to keep it going for over ten years. The output of this mill is about 3,600,000 superficial feet, of which about 2,400,000 ft. is sent to other districts within the colony (chiefly to Lyttelton) for building purposes, and 1,200,000 superficial feet is used locally for building purposes. Cutting on Crown lands only.

2. Bryant Bros.' mill is situated on the east side of the Rai Valley, about two miles above the Rai Falls, and is cutting at present from Crown lands. About 500,000 superficial feet is the last year's output. According to their statement, they employ nine hands, and estimate that they have about seven years' work in front of them. The timber is used within the district for building purposes.

3. Cate's sawmill is situated at Flat Creek, west side of Rai Valley, and turns out about 500,000 superficial feet, all of which is for local building purposes, and is obtained from land owned by Europeans. Employs ten hands in mill and bush. Has, roughly, about two or three years' cutting ahead of them.

4. Kenepuru Sawmill: Situated at Kenepuru Sound. Cuts about 500,000 superficial feet. Building-material locally, and sleepers for Railway Department. Employs six men in the mill and five in bush. Cuts from land owned by Europeans. Have about three years' cutting before them.

5. Clinton Mill: Situated up the Puhipuhi River, Kaikoura District. Cut about 250,000 ft. last year from both Crown lands and lands owned by Europeans. Used for building purposes, Kaikoura and surrounding districts. Has probably about five or six years' cutting ahead.

6. Rai Falls Mill: Situated near the junction of the Pelorus and Rai Rivers. Output, about 650,000 ft. last year, cut from land owned by Europeans, and used generally for building purposes in Blenheim. Have just shifted their mill to lower down the Pelorus Valley, where they have probably two years' cutting.

7. Rongo Sawmills: Situated near the head of the Rai Valley. Owned by Robertson Bros. Output, about 900,000 superficial feet. Cut from State forest. About 600,000 ft. rimu used for building purposes, balance chiefly white-pine used for case-making. All goes by wagon to Nelson. Employs eight men in mill, six men in bush, besides carters, &c.

8. Mountain Camp Mill: Situated on the east side of the Wakamarina Valley. Output, about 550,000 superficial feet, obtained from European-held land. Used for local building purposes. Four hands employed in mill and four in bush.

9. Canvastown Sawmills: Situated about two miles up the Wakamarina Valley. Output, 550,000 superficial feet. Cut from State forest. Chiefly used within the district for building purposes in Marlborough, but a little building-timber is exported to Wellington. Employs six hands in the mill and five in the bush. Estimated to have about five years' work in front of them.

10. Brooklyn Bay Sawmill: Situated near the lower reach of the Pelorus River, near where it joins the Sound. The output is said to be about 720,000 superficial feet per annum. Cut from European-owned land, and is chiefly sent to Blenheim for building purposes. Twelve hands are employed. The owners—Messrs. Tapp and Eager—estimate that they have only twelve months' more work before them until they are cut out.

11. Onamalutu Mill: Situated up the Onamalutu River. Turns out about 600,000 superficial feet of timber. Cut from European-owned land, and is used in Marlborough for building purposes. Eleven men employed in mill and bush. Estimated to have about three years' supply of timber ahead of them.

12. Sutton's mill: Situated near Brooklyn Bay, Pelorus Sound. Cuts about 300,000 ft., obtained from land owned by settlers. Timber used locally for building purposes. Ten men employed.

13. Spensley's mill: Situated up Puhipuhi River, Kaikoura. Cuts about 250,000 ft., from European land. Employs ten hands. Timber used locally for building.

14. Miskin's mill: Situated near Kaikoura. European land. Employs five men. Annual output, about 250,000 superficial feet. Used locally.

GENERAL REMARKS: STATE-OWNED LAND.

The quantity of timber cut from State forests and Crown lands upon which royalties have been paid is as follows: Cut from State forests from 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907, 2,316,997 superficial feet, yielding a revenue of about £576 13s. in royalty; cut from unoccupied Crown lands during the same period, 2,794,222 superficial feet, yielding a gross revenue of about £599 (40 per cent. of this, amounting to about £240, is handed over to the local bodies, leaving a net revenue of about £359). The total quantity of timber cut from State-owned land was about 5,111,219 superficial feet, made up of 3,090,469 superficial feet of rimu, 1,185,395 superficial feet of kahikatea or white-pine, 410,528 superficial feet of matai, and 48,539 superficial feet of totara.

The approximate quantity of timber cut from land owned by Europeans is 4,577,000 superficial feet—probably divided as to quantities of timber much the same as that obtained from public forests.

Purposes for which the timber is used: With the exception of a small quantity of birch timber cut by one mill for railway-sleepers, and about 304,000 superficial feet of white-pine used for box-making, the timber is used for building purposes. About 3,500,000 ft. of the timber is exported to places within the colony—2,500,000 ft. to Lyttelton and southern ports, and 1,000,000 ft. to Nelson; the balance is used locally for building purposes.

The total number of men employed in and about the mills is about two hundred, and there are probably twenty or thirty more men employed as carters, &c.

The total amount of cutting which these fourteen mills estimate they have ahead of them from their present bushes would amount to about 65,000,000 superficial feet. This, although representing a large proportion of the available milling timber in this district, does not represent the whole. There is probably from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 superficial feet of milling timber still available, and at a greater cost for collection as the bushes get worked out. The total available timber may be put down at perhaps 120,000,000 superficial feet of the class of timber now being cut. After that we shall have to fall back upon inferior timber, such as birch growing on the higher country.



No. 10.] "PIKING" LOGS AT PUHUPUHI. (MANOARS AND BRADLEY.)



LOGS ABOUT TO BE "TIPPED" INTO CREEK TO AWAIT A FLOOD, WHANANAKI. (C. E. CHURTON.)
No. 11.]

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS.

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of timber-trees cut.	Horse- power of Maohiahy.	Cutting- capacity of mill per annum.	Output per Annum.	Number of Hands employed	Purposes for which Timber is utilized: (a) Locally, for Construction of Houses, or in con- nection with Railway and Road Works; (b) Sending to another District; (c) For Export outside the Colony.
1. Pelorus Sawmill	Blackball, Havelock	Crown lands	Rimu, kahikatea, matai, totara	250	Sup. ft. 4,500,000	Sup. ft. 3,500,000	70	(a) 1,200,000 ft.; (b) 2,400,000 ft.
2. Bryant Bros.	Rai Valley	..	Ditto ..	18	700,000	500,000	9	(a) 500,000 ft.
3. Cate's sawmill	Flat Creek	European	..	8	600,000	500,000	10	(a) 500,000 ft.
4. Kenepuru Sawmill Company	Kenepuru Sound	..	Rimu, kahikatea, matai, totara, and a little birch	12	1,000,000	500,000	11	(a) And a few birch sleepers for Railway De- partment.
5. Clinton Mill	Puhipuhi, Kaikoura	Crown and European	Rimu, kahikatea, matai, totara	14	1,000,000	250,000	10	(a) Only works part of year.
6. Rai Falls ..	Rai Valley	European	Ditto ..	16	1,000,000	650,000	8	(a) Not cutting full time. Mill shifted. Out out.
7. Rongo Mills	Head of Rai Valley	Crown lands	..	66	1,000,000	840,000	14	(b) Building and case-making. All sent to Nelson.
8. Mountain Camp Mill	Wakamarina Valley	European	..	15	1,300,000	339,000	8	(a).
9. Canvastown	..	Crown lands	..	28	700,000	400,000	11	(a) 800,000 ft.; (b) 100,000 ft. to Wellington.
10. Brooklyn Bay	Havelock	European	..	16	730,000	700,000	12	(a).
11. Onamalutu	Oramalutu Valley	..	..	20	750,000	600,000	11	(a).
12. Sutton's ..	Havelock	..	..	12	1,500,000	300,000	10	(a).
13. Spensley's..	Puhipuhi, Kaikoura	..	..	10	600,000	250,000	10	(a).
14. Miskin's mill	Bay Paddock	..	..	9	600,000	240,000	6	(a).
Totals	..	..	..	494	15,770,000	9,639,000	195	

NELSON.

There are seventy-one sawmills in the Nelson Land District, twenty-five of that number being erected and cutting on Crown lands, thirty-seven on freehold (European) lands, and nine on Westport Harbour endowment lands. The cutting-capacity per annum of these sawmills is 61,127,000 superficial feet. Fifty-nine sawmills are worked by steam with 752½-horse power, and twelve of the mills are worked by water with 99-horse power—the total horse-power of the mills being 851½.

Thirty-five of the mills supply timber for local purposes—namely, house-building, railway-works, and roads; twenty-four supply timber for local purposes, and for building, &c., in other districts; six supply timber for building purposes in other districts only; and for six there was no output for the year.

The output for the last twelve months of different classes of timber cut at the sawmills is as follows: rimu, 12,388,542 superficial feet; yellow and silver pine, 923,857 superficial feet; birches, 599,000 superficial feet; kahikatea, 1,680,000 superficial feet; totara, 143,000 superficial feet; matai, 860,000 superficial feet; total, 16,594,399 superficial feet.

The number of persons employed in connection with the sawmilling industry is 403. Number of horses and bullocks, 227 of the former and 166 of the latter. Number of miles of tramway constructed, 76 miles 6 chains. Thirteen new sawmills were established during the year.

Of the seventy-one sawmills in this district, fifteen are situated between Motueka and Cape Farewell, and twenty-two within the area extending from the City of Nelson southward to the Tadmor Saddle.

In every instance but one these mills are cutting on European leasehold and freehold lands, the royalties paid varying from 9d. to 1s. per 100 superficial feet.

Generally speaking, the milling operations in the areas referred to are carried on with an old-fashioned plant, and on a small scale, four only of the mills being equipped with modern appliances. The timber is as a rule sent to market "off the saw" in its rough state. The milling-timber is becoming very scarce, as settlement on the one hand and devastating bush-fires on the other have reduced the area available for milling to a few patches here and there. At the present rate of output milling-timber will have been cut out of the districts referred to in about eight years. This outlook is not seriously appreciated by the settlers.

It is in the western and southern portions of the Nelson District that sawmilling has assumed any important proportions. There are in the Buller County twenty-three mills, and in the Inangahua County eleven mills, operating generally on Crown forests. There has been considerable activity in the timber industry in the counties named during the past year, and the probability is that it will be increased during the current year.

With the exception of Bowater and Bryan, who cut for export, all the timber milled in the Buller and Inangahua Counties is used for local purposes—house-building, bridges, railway and public works requirements, and mining.

The output of the mills for the year just ended increased by 1,895,800 ft. over the output of the previous year. At the present rate of output of the Buller and Inangahua mills, the forest which is in the vicinity of roads and railways will have been cut out, and the mill-owners will be compelled to cut from the back of inaccessible country to obtain supplies, which will necessitate an improved method of haulage and an improvement on the existing milling plants.

There is a desire on the part of certain millers to extend their milling plants, but they hesitate to do so unless the Mining Regulations are amended so as to enable them to secure a larger area than 800 acres. This question is one which admits of a difference of opinion. It would appear that the existing area is quite sufficient, and to increase the reservations beyond 600 acres would tend to monopoly, and consequently the extinction of the small sawmiller. In any case, there is not a sufficient amount of milling-timber in the Nelson District to warrant such a change being made. A very desirable alteration, however, would be the abolition of the 5s. sleeper-cutting license. It may be said that this provides a means of livelihood for a number of men, but even so, their gain is at the expense of the State, for it is known that hundreds of acres of valuable forests have been destroyed by the exercise of this privilege.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

1. Prouse's mill is situated in Collingwood County, at West Wanganui Inlet. Proprietor has obtained the rights to cut timber off the Taitapu Company's freehold. The principal timbers are rimu, matai, and kahikatea. Mill has just been erected, and it is intended to cut timber for export to Wellington and Christchurch. Timber will be taken from the mill by scows, which can be worked at half-tide. There is a large area of timber land in this locality, therefore a long life may be expected for this mill.

2. White's mill is situated on the Collingwood-Puponga Road, about three miles from the former place. Rimu, matai, and kahikatea are cut off freehold lands. The logs are hauled from the bush by horses, and the timber carted to the Collingwood Wharf, whence the greater part is shipped to Christchurch by scows. This mill has been erected about eight months, and mill has probably about three years' life.

3. C. L. Grant's mill is situated about six miles up the Aorere River, and is cutting timber on Crown lands. The principal timber is rimu, which is taken from the bush by means of a 12-horse-power steam log-hauler, and thence by tramway to the mill-site, a distance of 50 chains. It is then carted by wagons to the Collingwood Wharf and shipped to Christchurch. There is a fairly large area of timbered lands for this mill to operate upon: life is about five years.

4. H. Baigent's mill is erected at Bonny Doon, ten miles from Collingwood, and is cutting on freehold lands. The timber is carted by wagons to the Collingwood Wharf and there shipped to Nelson to supply the city mill. There are about another four years' cutting before timber is exhausted.

5. Walker Bros.' mill is situated at Bainham, twelve miles from Collingwood up the Aorere River, and is cutting timber off freehold lands (rimu, matai, and kahikatea). The timber from this mill is used

locally and for the supply of mills in Nelson City. There is very little timber to be obtained in this locality. Another year will probably see this mill closed down.

6. W. Grant's mill is situated fourteen miles from Collingwood, and is cutting rimu, matai, and kahikatea off freehold lands. Timber is carted by wagons to Collingwood, where it is shipped to Christchurch. About three years' time will see the supply of timber exhausted.

7. Scott's mill is erected about four miles from the Waitapu Wharf, and is cutting totara and rimu off freehold lands for local consumption. Scott's plant is small and portable, and is used for cutting out small patches of bush wherever obtainable.

8. T. Baigent's mill is erected about two miles to the south-east of Scott's mill, and is cutting rimu and kahikatea off freehold lands. Nearly the whole of this timber is sent to the Nelson City mills and market, a small quantity only being used for local purposes.

9. Reilly's mill is situated about eight miles from the Waitapu Wharf up the Takaka River. This mill is cutting on leasehold lands. The forest includes rimu and kahikatea, the greater part of which is exported to Christchurch.

10. Fauchley's mill is situated about five miles from Reilly's mill on the Takaka River, and is cutting rimu, matai, and kahikatea off freehold lands. This timber is carted by good dray-road to Waitapu Wharf and shipped to Christchurch.

11. Hyland and Kirk's mill is erected four miles south along the Takaka River from Fauchley's mill, and is cutting rimu, matai, and kahikatea off freehold lands. The timber is carted to Waitapu Wharf with wagons along a good dray-road, and shipped to Wellington and Christchurch by vessel owned by Hyland and Kirk.

12. Adjoining the above mill just described Messrs. Hyland and Kirk have another plant, which during the year has not been working, timber-cutting rights not being obtainable.

13. Across the range from Takaka, Thompson and Co. have erected their mill. Cutting has been going on for some three years off freehold and leasehold lands, the principal timber being rimu, matai, and kahikatea. At this mill a tramway is laid some two miles and a half up the hills, with very steep grades. A centre rail is being used (the only instance of the kind in northern Nelson), and by this means a large quantity of timber is used which would otherwise not be obtainable. The timber from the mill is rafted down the mud-flat at high water for a distance of some three miles, and taken on board scows for delivery at Nelson for general purposes.

14. Hewetson and McLean's mill is erected at Marahau, a distance of some ten miles north along the coast-line from Motueka. Rimu, matai, and birch are being cut off leasehold lands and sent to Nelson by scows for building purposes.

15. A. Best and Co's. mill is erected at Riwaka. Rimu, matai, kahikatea are cut off freehold and leasehold lands; supply almost cut out. Timber is used at sash and door factory, Motueka, and at Nelson for building purposes.

16. Waghorn's mill is situated about nine miles from Motueka. He has secured the right to cut timber off freehold lands by a payment of royalty at 9d. per 100 superficial feet. Matai, rimu, and kahikatea are the only timbers cut, and this is carted to Motueka for sash and door factory and general purposes. A fairly large area of bush still remains to be cut.

17. Heath Bros.' mill has been cutting rimu and kahikatea for a number of years. Timber is carted by good dray-road to Motueka to supply sash and door factory and for building purposes. This bush is practically cut out.

18. Hewetson's mill is erected on freehold lands at the Moutere, and has been cutting for some considerable time to supply local orders. The timber milled includes rimu, totara, and kahikatea. Supply about exhausted.

19. H. Baigent's mill, situated in Nelson City: This is a fully equipped plant. Turning, planing, sash and door making, &c., are carried on. This mill has a large stock of all classes of timber on hand, which is used for building purposes, the timber being obtained from the country mills.

20 and 21. Robertson's and Millar's sawmill plants in Nelson, all somewhat similarly equipped to H. Baigent's mill just described.

22. H. Baigent's mill is situated at Pigeon Valley, eighteen miles from Nelson by rail and three miles by good dray-road. The timber-supply is obtained off freehold lands, and comprises rimu, matai, and birch, principally. This mill supplies Baigent's mill in Nelson City. There is fairly large area of timbered lands yet to be cut out.

23. H. Baigent has just finished the erection of another timber-mill adjoining the mill just described. The timber will be cut off freehold lands. Supply very limited; will run about a year and a half.

24. Bryant's mill is erected at Pretty Bridge, twenty-four miles from Nelson by rail and three miles by road. The timber is cut off freehold land, and comprises matai, birch, and rimu. Supply will last about another five years. Timber utilised for the supply of Nelson City mills and local purposes.

25. Holland and Thomas's mill adjoins Bryant's mill just described. Supply of timber obtained from freehold lands. The timber cut comprises rimu, matai, and birch, which are used for local buildings and factories. Fairly large area of timber available.

26. Holland and Thomas have erected a mill about two miles north of Pretty Bridge. Cutting was carried on here for a number of years, but owing to the lack of orders it has been closed down for some twelve months. There is a fairly large supply of timber yet obtainable.

27. T. Price's mill is erected along the railway-line, twenty-six miles from City of Nelson. Cutting rimu and birch off freehold lands for local requirements and sash and door factories. The supply of timber is very limited.

28. W. D. Thompson's mill is situated at Aniseed Valley, thirteen miles from City of Nelson by rail and six miles by good dray-road. This mill is cutting rimu, matai, and kahikatea off freehold lands, and supplies Richmond and Nelson sash and door factories.

29. Quinney Bros.' mill is situated thirty-six miles from City of Nelson by rail, and is cutting rimu and kahikatea off freehold lands. Supplies the City of Nelson market. Timber is practically exhausted.

30. Price Bros.' mill, adjoining Quinney Bros.' mill, just described, cuts off freehold lands, the principal timber being rimu, which is used locally and in City of Nelson. This mill has a very limited supply of timber.

31. Curran's mill is situated in the Sherry Valley, forty miles from Nelson by rail and four miles thence by good dray-road. This mill has been cutting for some two years off freehold lands. Rimu is the principal timber cut, and is sent to the City of Nelson market to supply mills and factories. There is a fairly large area of timber yet available.

32. Anglesey's mill is situated up the Tadmor River from the Tadmor Railway-station—a distance of forty miles from City of Nelson and four miles thence by good dray-road. This plant may be termed "portable," as it is continually being removed to localities where bush can be obtained. Cutting rimu at present on Crown leaseholds for local buildings. This mill has a very limited area of timber available.

33. Heath Bros.' mill is situated up the Tadmor River a distance of ten miles beyond Anglesey's mill, just described. This mill has just been erected, and is cutting rimu off leasehold sections. No timber has yet been sent to the market, on account of the bad state of road. There is a large area of timbered lands in the locality, and Heath Bros. have secured the right to cut the timber growing thereon.

34. Hanron's mill is situated in Stanley Brook, and is cutting timber off freehold lands—principally rimu, which is sent to the City of Nelson market. Matai is also being cut for local use. There is a fair amount of timber yet available.

35. T. Stade's mill is erected at Dovedale, and is cutting rimu and kahikatea off freehold lands, the greater part of which is sent to the City of Nelson market to supply building requirements. A very limited area of bush now remains to be cut out.

36. Tunnicliffe's mill adjoins T. Slade's mill above described, and is cutting kahikatea, principally off freehold lands. Timber is used for butter-boxes and other general purposes. There is a very small area of bush left to be cut out.

37. Coleman's mill is erected at Kohere, and is cutting matai off freehold lands to supply the City of Nelson market. This mill cuts about six months in the year, and the area of bush will last another year.

38. J. Downie's mill is situated at Murchison. Cutting birch and kahikatea off freehold lands for local house and bridge buildings. Very little timber remains in this locality—has been felled and burnt during the ordinary course of settlement.

39. J. Bell's mill adjoins Downie's mill just described. It is cutting the timber growing on freehold land. Was too heavy for the settlers to fell, hence its utilisation for milling purposes. The mill supplies local requirements. The supply will last for several years.

40. Hunter Bros.' mill is erected close to Bell's mill just described. Cutting on freehold lands. This mill does not work regularly.

41. Bryan and Bowater's mill is erected at Cape Foulwind, seven miles from the Town of Westport by railway. Timber is railed to Westport, and shipped to Christchurch and Wellington. This mill is cutting off Crown lands, and pays royalty at schedule rates. The principal timber cut is rimu, of which there is a large supply.

42. Bryan and Bowater's mill is erected in the Town of Westport. Supplied with timber from Crown lands at Cape Foulwind bush, the logs being brought out of bush by tram and railed to Westport. The timber is used locally. Rimu is the principal timber cut.

43. G. G. McKay's mill is erected on the Cape Foulwind Railway, five miles from Westport, and is cutting timber on Crown lands, royalty being paid at schedule rates. The principal timber cut is rimu, which is mostly used in Westport. This mill also cuts a number of yellow-pine sleepers, which are supplied to the Railway and Public Works Departments. A fairly large area of bush yet remains to be cut out.

44. W. and J. Marris's mill is erected in the Town of Westport. This firm gets its supply of timber from Crown lands at Cape Foulwind, the logs being railed to the mill. The timber is mostly used for local building purposes. Rimu is the timber cut.

45. Monigatti's mill is situated on the Westport-Mokihinui Railway line. The mill is worked by water-power, and is cutting timber—yellow-pine and rimu—off Crown lands, payment for which is made at schedule rates of royalty. The timber is used for local consumption. A large area of bush still remains to be cut.

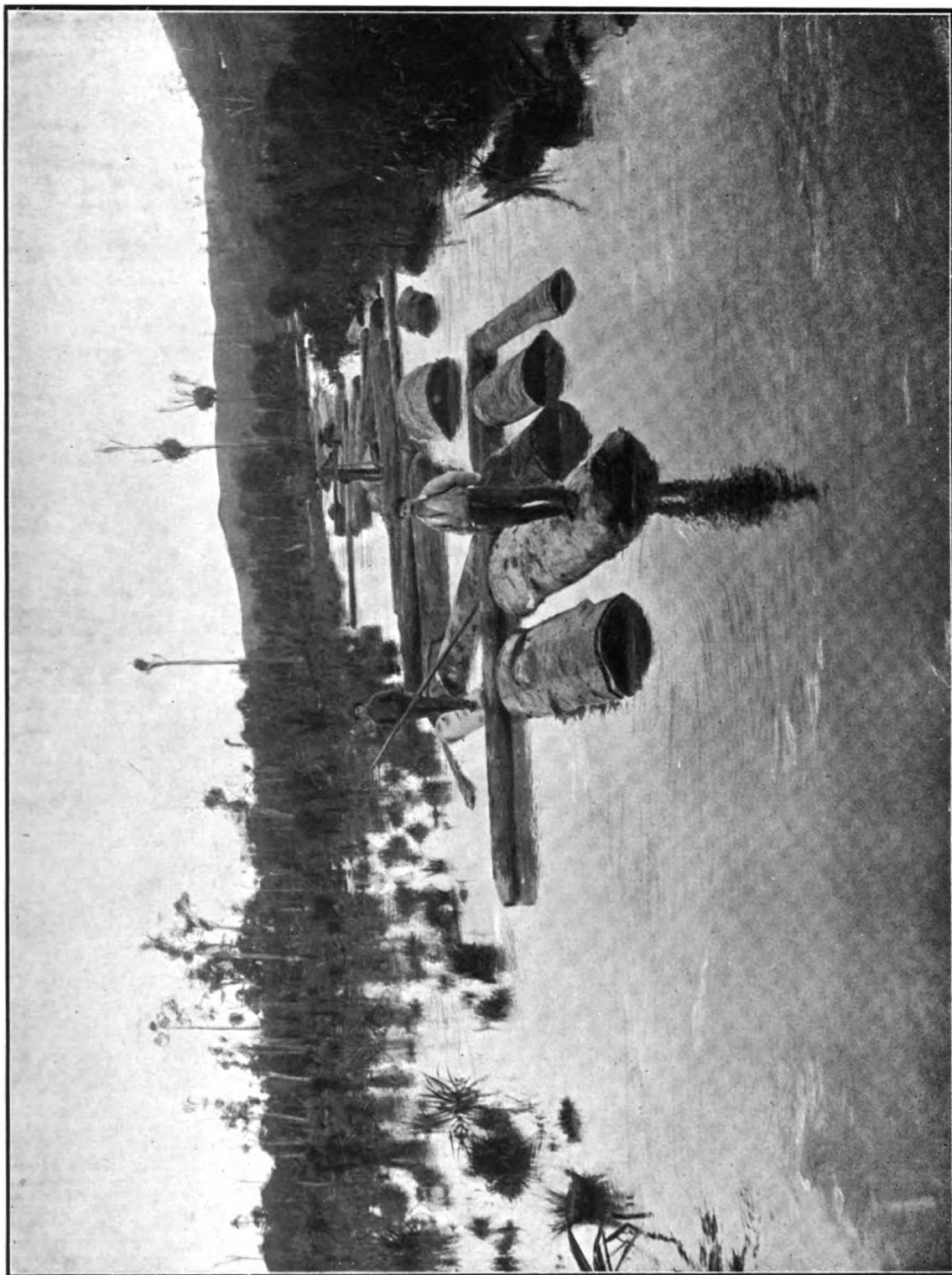
46. Griffiths Bros.' mill is situated nine miles further north than Monigatti's mill, along the Mokihinui railway-line, and cuts rimu principally off freehold lands, the timber being used for local purposes. There is a large area of bush available.

47. Mulrooney's mill is situated about nine miles further north than Griffiths Bros.' mill. This firm cuts yellow-pine sleepers off Crown lands, which are sold to the Railway Department. This mill has not got a large area of bush to operate upon.

48. McLennan's mill adjoins Mulrooney's Mill, and cuts rimu principally off Crown lands. Royalty at schedule prices is being paid. The timber is used for local building purposes.

49. Watson's mill is situated about five miles up the Ngakawau River, and is connected with the railway-line by a tramway which in some places has a grade of 1 in 7 (the centre-rail system being used in this case, as it would be impossible to get the timber out from the mill). Mill cuts rimu and yellow-pine sleepers for local consumption and Public Works and Railway Departments.

50. J. and S. Marris's mill is situated twenty-seven miles from Westport, and is cutting rimu off Crown lands. The timber is mostly shipped to Christchurch as a rule, a little being used locally. A fairly large area of bush still remains to be cut out.



RAFTING LOGS ON AWAKINO CREEK, NORTHERN WAIROA.

[W. J. Sefton, photo.]

No. 12.]

51. J. Mumm's mill adjoins Marris's mill just described. It is a small mill, and is cutting rimu principally off Crown lands for local consumption, chiefly for mining purposes.

52. J. Hobb's mill is situated about four miles up Chasm Creek, and cuts yellow-pine timber and sleepers off Crown lands. This bush is just about cut out.

53. R. Blackburn's mill is situated at Karamea. Mill is worked by water-power. This mill has cut no timber during the year. Principal forest growing in the locality is rimu and yellow-pine.

54. Karamea Sawmilling Company's mill is situated at Karamea, and is cutting rimu off Crown and freehold lands. This timber is shipped from the mill to Christchurch and Wellington by scows. There is a large area of timber available.

55. J. Bourke's mill adjoins Karamea Sawmilling Company's mill, but has not started operations yet. The principal timber in the locality is rimu, of which there is a large area.

56. W. Simpson's mill adjoins Bourke's mill just described. The mill cuts yellow-pine sleepers off Crown lands. The sleepers are shipped to Westport, and sold to the Railway Department. This mill has a large area of bush to operate upon.

57. W. Gibson's sawmill is situated eight miles from Westport, and is cutting yellow-pine sleepers and rimu off Crown lands for local consumption. A large area of forest is available.

58. Shine's mill is about four miles south from W. Gibson's mill just described. The mill is cutting timber off Crown lands, principally yellow-pine sleepers, which are carted by wagons along a good road to Westport and sold to the Railway Department. A fairly large area of timber still remains to be cut out.

59. J. Mitchell's mill is situated two miles south of Shine's mill just described. This mill is erected on freehold property, and is cutting off freehold lands. The mill is worked by water-power, and the timber used for local building purposes.

60. Four-mile Sawmilling Company's mill is situated about eight miles further south than Mitchell's mill, and is cutting yellow-pine sleepers principally off Crown lands. These are carted to Charleston, and shipped to Westport, and sold to the Railway Department. There is a large area of bush in this locality yet to be cut out.

61. Erskine and Hawkin's sawmill is situated along the Buller River, six miles from Westport, and is cutting rimu and yellow-pine off Crown lands. This is a small mill worked by water-power, and will take some time to cut out the bush available for milling.

62. E. Lockington's mill is erected three miles from Reefton, and is cutting birch, rimu, and kahikatea off Crown lands. Timber is used for mining and general building purposes. This mill has a fairly large area of timber to cut out.

63. Lockington has another mill within a mile of the mill just described. This mill has been cutting for some ten years past, birch being the principal timber cut. It is used for mining and building purposes. This mill has practically cut out the bush available.

64. Archer's mill is situated at a place six miles along the Inangahua River, and cuts yellow-pine sleepers off Crown lands. The sleepers are carted to Reefton in wagons, and taken delivery of by the Railway Department at their station. This bush will be cut out within twelve months from present date at present rate of cutting.

65. McMahon's mill is situated on the Inangahua River, and cuts timber off Crown lands—rimu, kawaka, and yellow-pine sleepers. The two first-named timbers are used in construction of bridges and house-building in Reefton, and the sleepers are delivered to the Railway Department.

66. Perotti's mill is situated along the Reefton-Greymouth Railway line a distance of eleven miles. This is one of the oldest-established mills in the district, and is cutting rimu off Crown lands at schedule rates of royalty. The greater part of the timber goes to Greymouth for building purposes, while a small percentage goes to Reefton to supply the timber-yard kept there by the mill-owner. The supply of timber for this mill is very limited.

67. Proceeding south along the Reefton-Greymouth Railway line for a distance of four miles, and thence easterly along the Blackwater Creek for five miles, the Consolidated Goldfield Company's sawmill is reached. This mill is cutting off Crown lands any kind of timber suitable for mining purposes. A large area of timbered lands is available in this locality.

68. H. Bowater's mill is situated south about three miles from the Consolidated Goldfield Company's mill just described. This mill is fully equipped, containing as it does all the modern appliances. Rimu is cut off Crown lands for export to Christchurch. A fairly large area of bush still remains in this locality.

69. J. de Fillippi's mill is erected between the Township of Lyell and Inangahua, and cuts birch, rimu, and kahikatea off freehold lands. This timber is used mostly in connection with mining. Very little has been cut lately, there being no demand for it, mining being practically at a standstill in the district.

70. Line's mill is situated on the Buller River, and is cutting totara and rimu off freehold lands for local house-building purposes. A large area of timber still remains to be cut out.

71. Newman's mill is north from Westport seven miles along the railway-line, and is cutting rimu and kahikatea off freehold lands, which is used in connection with local buildings.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS.

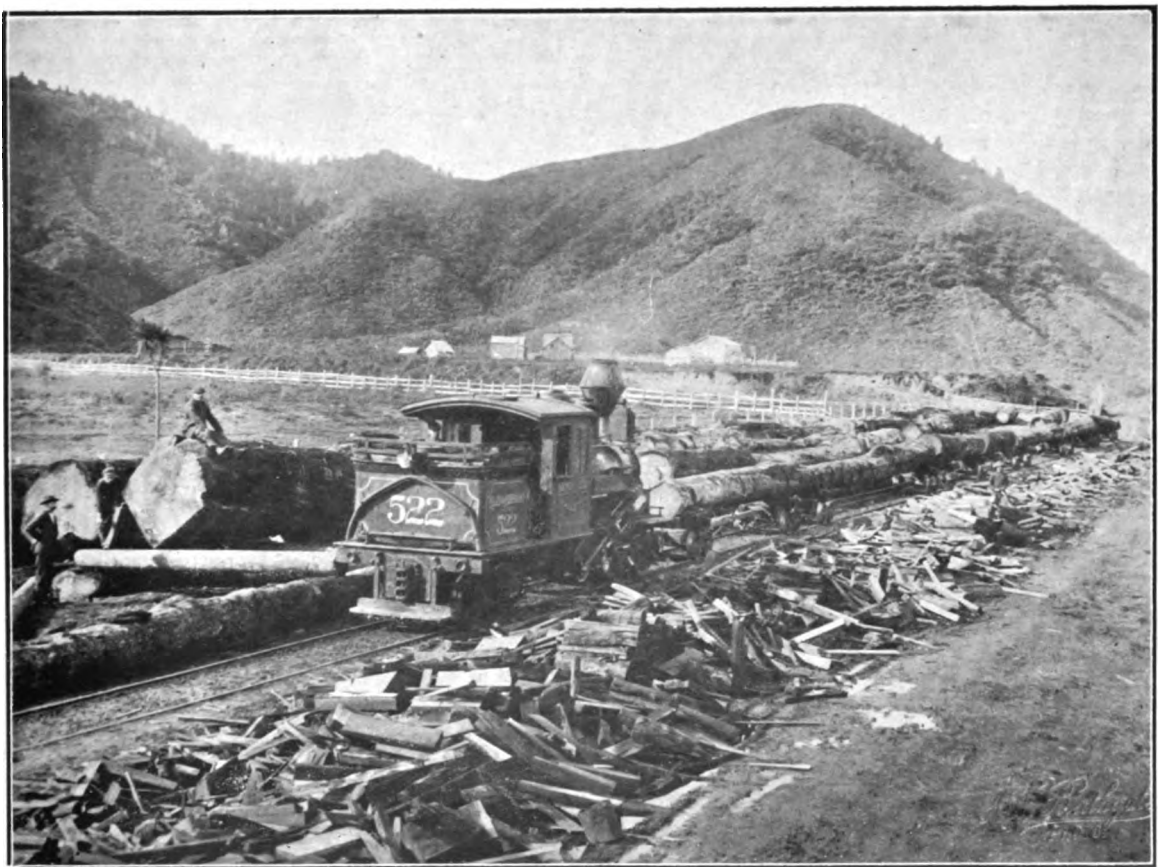
Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether outting on Crown, Native, or European Lands.	Quantity out of each Class of Timber.	Output per Annum, Number of Sleepers inclusive.	Cutting- capacity of Mill per Annum.	Acres leased or held.	Number of Years to run.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Water or Steam Power.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Horses or Bullocks.	Miles of Tramway in Use.	Purpose for which Timber is used.
1. Prouse's	West Waunganui Inlet, Block VIII, Pakawan S.D.	European freehold	20,000 rimu	Sup. ft. 20,000	Sup. ft. 1,875,000	..	7	20	Steam	5	3 horses	Nil	Mill just commenced outting for (b).
2. White's	Ferntown, Block X, Pakawan S.D.	..	260,000 rimu, 30,000 matai, 20,000 birch	310,000	800,000	..	3	10	"	6	6 "	"	(a) and (b) Christchurch and Wellington.
3. C. L. Grant's	Pakawan S.D.	Crown lands	20,000 rimu	20,000	1,000,000	200	5	12	"	6	6 "	50 chains	(a) and (b) Christchurch; 12-horse-power steam hauler.
4. H. Baigent's	Bonny Doon, Block III, Aorere S.D.	European freehold	210,000 rimu, 60,000 matai, 80,000 kahikatea	300,000	1,000,000	..	4	12	"	6	6 bullocks	50 "	(b) Nelson.
5. Walker Bros.	Bainham, Block VII, Aorere S.D.	"	20,000 kahikatea, 80,000 rimu, 20,000 matai	120,000	1,000,000	..	1	12	"	3	7 bullocks	110 "	(a), and to Nelson.
6. W. Grant's	Bainham, Block VI, Aorere S.D.	"	280,000 rimu, 169,435 kahikatea	400,000	1,200,000	180	3	12	"	6	7 horses	40 "	(a) and (b); using 6-horse-power steam hauler.
7. Scott's	Takaka, Block VII, Takaka S.D.	"	40,000 rimu, 80,000 totara	120,000	600,000	50	2	8	"	4	6 "	20 "	(a), and Nelson.
8. T. Baigent's	Takaka, Block III, Takaka S.D.	"	225,000 rimu, 80,000 kahikatea	310,000	1,500,000	..	1	16	"	7	6 bullocks	Nil	"
9. W. Reilly's	Long Plain, Block II, Takaka S.D.	European leasehold	200,000 rimu, 100,000 kahikatea	330,000	1,500,000	..	3	16	"	7	7 bullocks	150 chains	(a), and (b) Christchurch.
10. Fauchley Bros.	West Takaka, Block XI, Takaka S.D.	European freehold	190,000 rimu, 130,000 kahikatea, 40,000 matai	360,000	1,500,000	..	5	16	"	6	8 "	Nil	"
11. Hyland and Kirk's	Upper Takaka, Block XI, Takaka S.D.	"	210,000 rimu, 95,000 kahikatea, 50,000 matai	355,000	1,000,000	..	4	12	"	6	7 horses	90 chains	"
12. " "	Ditto	"	Mill not outting during year	..	1,000,000	..	..	12	"	..	8 bullocks	100 "	"
13. Thompson and Co.'s	Awaora, Block VI, Tataranui S.D.	"	340,000 rimu, 100,000 kahikatea, 20,000 birch	460,000	800,000	..	5	12	"	7	6 bullocks	200 "	(b) Christchurch.
14. Hewetson and McLean's	Marahou, Block VI, Kaiteriteri S.D.	European lease	80,000 rimu, 20,000 matai, 20,000 birch	120,000	550,000	..	5	8	"	4	6 bullocks	Nil	(b). Mill not long erected.
15. A. Best and Co.'s	Riwaka, Block VII, Kaiteriteri S.D.	European freehold	200,000 rimu, 20,000 matai, 60,000 kahikatea	280,000	700,000	..	2	8	"	5	6 horses	30 chains	(a), and Nelson.
16. Waghorn's	Ngatimoti, Block X, Motueka S.D.	"	140,000 rimu, 60,000 matai, 80,000 kahikatea	280,000	600,000	..	3	8	"	4	6 horses	Nil	(a), and supplies sash and door factory, Motueka.
17. Heath Bros.	Ngatimoti, Block XIV, Motueka S.D.	"	150,000 rimu, 50,000 kahikatea	200,000	600,000	..	1	8	"	4	6 bullocks	60 chains	Ditto.
18. Hewetson's	Montere, Block VII, Motueka S.D.	"	40,000 rimu, 20,000 totara, 80,000 kahikatea	140,000	600,000	..	1	8	"	3	5 "	..	"
19. Baigent's	Nelson City	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	"	18	5 "	..	Timber supplied from country mills.
20. Robertson Bros.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	"	23	6 "	..	Ditto.
21. Miller's	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	"	17	4 "	..	"
22. H. Baigent's	Pigeon Valley, Waiti S.D.	European freehold	320,000 rimu, 60,000 matai, 20,000 birch	400,000	1,350,000	..	3	16	"	9	12 bullocks	80 chains	..

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS—continued.

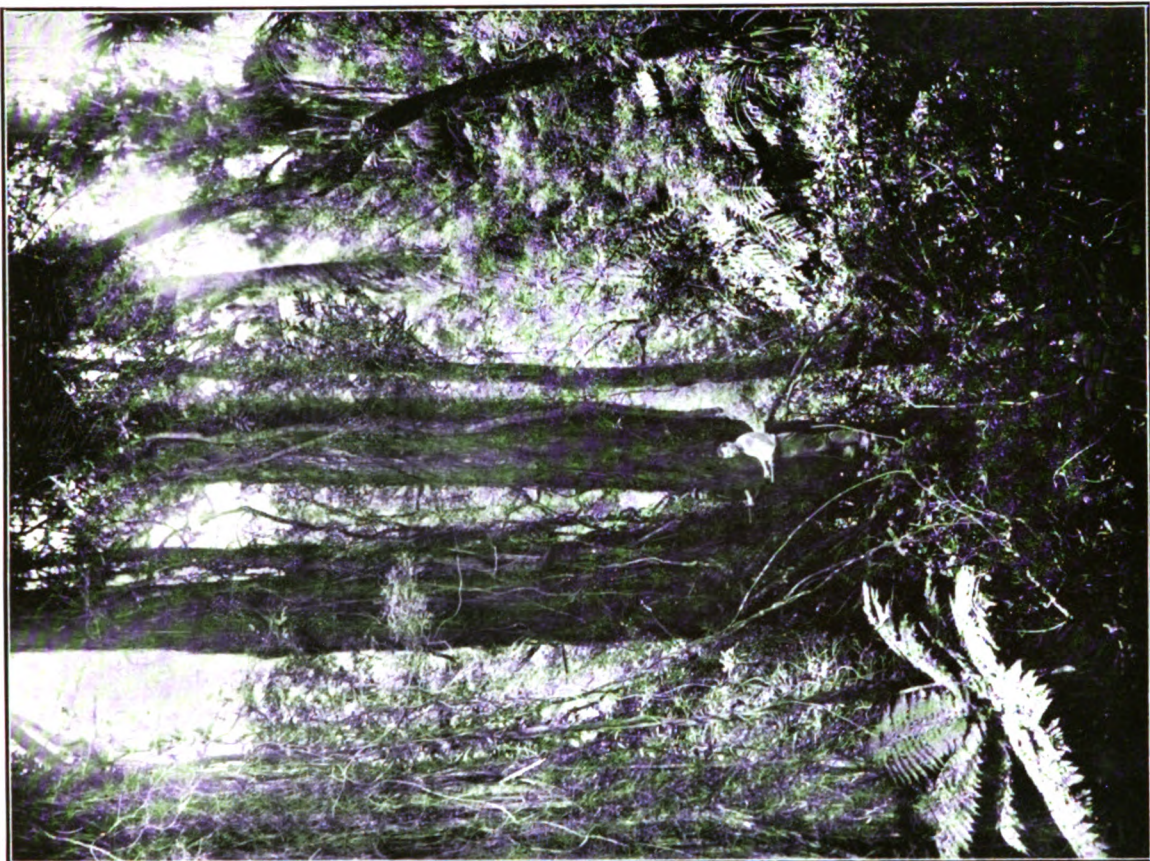
Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European Land.	Quantity cut of each Class of Timber.	Output per Annum, Number of Sleepers inclusive.	Cutting-capacity of Mill per Annum.	Acres leased or held.	Years to run.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Steam Power.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Horses or Bullocks.	Miles of Tramway in Use.	Purpose for which Timber is used: (a) Locally, for Construction of Houses, or in connection with Railway or Road Works; (b) Sending to another District; (c) For Export out of the Colony.
9. J. P. Mitchell's .. 60. Four-mile Sawmilling Company	Charleston ..	Private land ..	Superficial feet. 85,000 rimu .. 8,713 rimu, 8,106 sleepers ..	Sup. ft. 85,000 192,853	Sup. ft. 830,050 590,000	50 400	2 4	10 8	Water "	2 5	2 horses .. 4 "	$\frac{1}{4}$	(a) and (b).
61. Erskine and Hawkin's Company	Nine-mile Road ..	"	6,583 rimu, 8,096 yellow-pine ..	9,679	1,000,000	122	4	6	"	2	2 "	..	(a).
62. E. Lookington's ..	Burke's Creek, Block IX, Reefton S.D.	"	249,000 birch, 20,000 rimu, 80,565 kahikatea ..	299,565	2,500,000	742	..	12	Steam	10	7 "	230 chains	(a), principally for mining purposes.
63. " ..	Waitahu, Block IX, Reefton S.D.	Freehold ..	"	..	..	275	..	12	"	..	..	150 "	Not cutting during year.
64. F. W. Archer's ..	Larry's Creek Block, Reefton S.D.	Crown land ..	278,000 yellow-pine ..	278,000	700,000	365	1	10	"	9	10 horses..	126 "	(a) and (b); supplies sleepers for railways.
65. John McMahon ..	Ditto ..	"	41,000 rimu, 48,000 yellow-pine..	89,000	480,000	705	..	10	Water	2	6 bullock 3 horses..	70 "	Ditto.
66. G. Perotti's ..	Snowy Creek Block, Mawhera-iti	"	1,200,000 rimu ..	1,200,000	1,728,000	565	5	16	Steam	11	5 "	200 "	(a), (b), (c); using 12-horse-power log-hauler.
67. Consolidated Goldfields Company of New Zealand	Blackwater Creek Block, Mawhera-iti	"	150,000 rimu, 150,000 birch ..	800,000	694,000	354	6	10	"	6	3 "	350 "	(a), mining-timber.
68. Henry Bowater's ..	Mawhera-iti Block ..	"	1,300,000 rimu ..	1,200,000	1,728,000	800	1	8	Water	4	3 "	220 "	(a) and (b), for house-building purposes.
69. J. de Philippi ..	Block III, Inangahua, Three-channel Flat	European freehold ..	25,000 rimu, 35,000 birch ..	60,000	700,000	..	8	12	"	4	..	40 "	(a) only, mining-timber principally.
70. J. Lines's ..	Block IV, Inangahua S.D.	"	20,000 totara, 40,000 rimu, 15,000 kahikatea ..	75,000	700,000	..	7	10	Steam	3	4 horses..	Nil	(a) only, for building purposes.
71. Newman's ..	Fairdown, Block IV, Kawatiri	"	40,000 rimu, 10,000 kahikatea ..	50,000	800,000	..	4	10	"	4	2 "	100 chains	(a) only.
Totals ..	..	..	12,888,542 rimu, 993,857 yellow and silver pine, 599,000 birch, 1,680,000 kahikatea, 143,000 totara, 860,000 matai; total, 16,594,399 sup. ft.	16,594,399	61,197,000	..	..	851 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 62 Water Steam	408	227 horses.. 166 bullocks	76 m. 8 ch.	



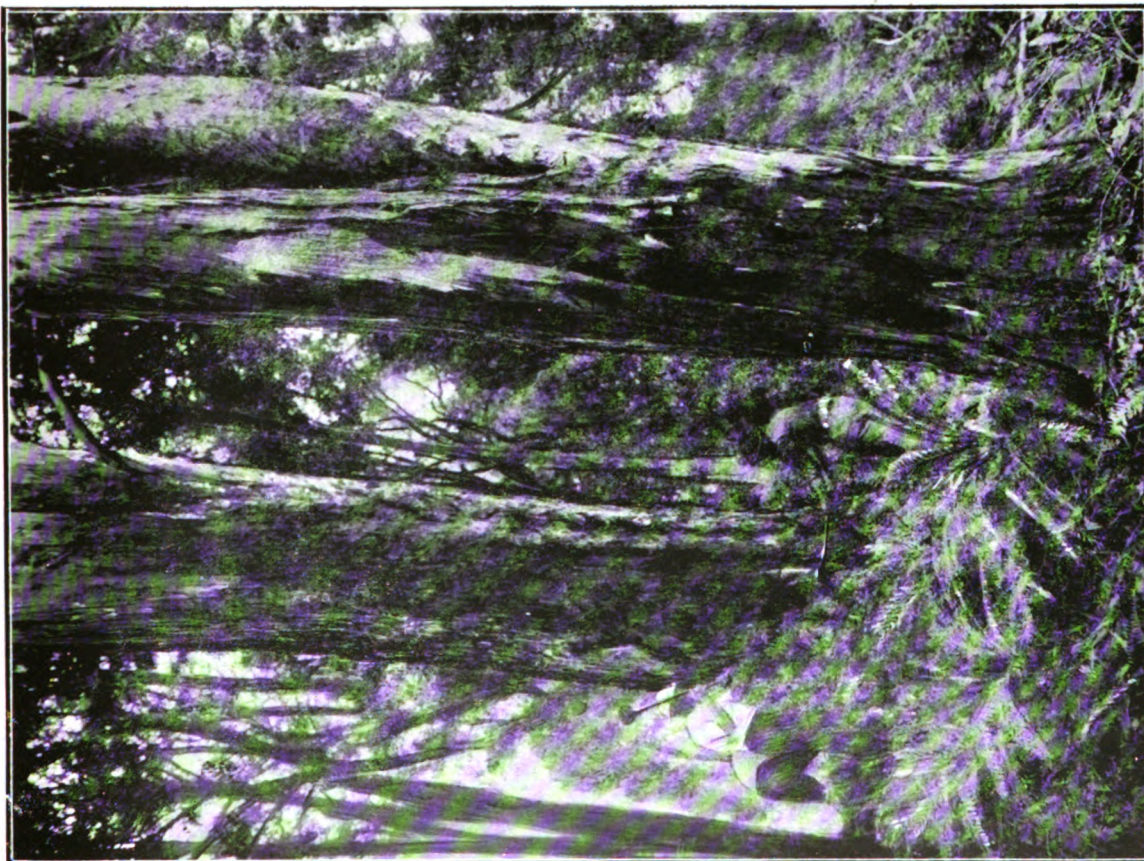
No. 13.] "TRIPPING" A DAM, PUHIPUHI. (MANDARS AND BRADLEY'S BUSH.)



No. 14.] ENGINE HAULING LOGS AT MANGAPEEHI, TARANAKI.



FALLING TREES AT OTANGA, HAWKE'S BAY.



No. 16.] BUSH-FALLING AT OTANGA, HAWKE'S BAY.

WESTLAND.

The accompanying schedules fairly indicate the present position in this district of the timber industry, which, although distinctly progressive, does not differ much from that obtaining in 1905.

There are now forty-nine mills as against fifty-one two years ago, but, owing to renewal of machinery and more up-to-date appliances, the cutting-capacity of the mills is 94,426,000 ft. as against 88,990,000 ft. The output for the year (44,933,813 ft.) has also increased by 7,600,000 ft. This is mainly due to the additional output of the following mills: Craig and Sheedy (Marsden), Lincoln Bros. (Stafford Siding), Malfroy and Co., Baxter Bros., Olderog and Co. (now Tennant and Co.), (Ho Ho). The above mills have cut 5,000,000 ft. over their output for the year previous.

The number of sleepers obtained during the past year was approximately 95,000. These were supplied to the Railway and Public Works Departments, and consisted wholly of silver-pine. There were also about two thousand telegraph-poles supplied to the Postal Department, a large number being used in connection with the extension of telephone lines in South Westland.

Two mills closed during the year—namely, McIlroy's at the Loop Line, and Webb's at Hokitika, both small mills. The former worked out an area of rimu timber, chiefly for blocks and props for gold-mining companies at Kumara and Waimea, and having completed their contracts the mill closed down, as it was too far from the railway for export trade. Webb's mill, owned by a Christchurch syndicate, found the expense of bringing logs to the mill too heavy, and after two attempts was also compelled to close down.

Two mills were shifted—Nyberg and Co. removing their mill from Kokiri to Moana, and Roberts and Co. from Kokiri to Lake Mahinapua.

As stated previously, the main supply of timber in Westland is drawn from the district north of Hokitika, and until better communication and means of transit is obtained to and from South Westland it will continue so.

Around Kotuku and Lake Brunner there still remains a large belt of forest country, on which are mills owned by Messrs. Wallace and Laurie, Craig and Sheedy, Nyberg and Co., and R. Stratford and Co. These are fully equipped, and mill a large quantity of timber.

Further down the same line, at Kotuku, Aratika, Kokiri, and Kaimata, are the mills owned by Messrs. Jack Bros., Waller and England, Stratford, Blair and Co., and Baxter Bros. These mills keep working very steadily, and are responsible for rather more than half the output. They are chiefly cutting red-pine for export to other districts in New Zealand; the chief use being for building purposes, a small percentage being used for furniture-making by the cabinetmakers.

A few of the mills export a little white-pine to Australia, this being used chiefly for the manufacture of butter-boxes. White-pine is a timber that can only be cut when required for immediate use, as if stacked outside and exposed to the weather it becomes discoloured and unsaleable.

The mills on the Grey-Reefton line are somewhat smaller, and not so numerous.

The principal mills at Ngahere are owned by Messrs. Hamer and Donaldson, Uddstrom and Co., and G. Hahn; while at Orwell Creek, Ericksen has an up-to-date mill. These are also cutting red-pine for export to other districts in New Zealand. Other smaller mills—viz., Messrs. Marshall and Co., Saddler and Molloy, and Fisher and Co.—cut silver-pine for sleepers.

On the Hokitika-Grey Railway line we have Messrs. Stratford and Blair (Paroa), Butler Bros. (Gladstone Siding), Morris and Co. and G. D. Wilson and Co. (Kumara Junction), Westland Sawmilling Company and G. D. Wilson and Co. (Kapitea Creek), Lincoln Bros. (Stafford), Malfroy and Co., Baxter Bros., Olderog and Co. (now Tennant and Co.), (Ho Ho). One of the above mills—viz., Malfroy and Co.—executed an order for the Exhibition buildings, this firm supplying most of the timber used in their construction, the balance being supplied by Messrs. Baxter Bros., also of Arakura. Malfroy and Co. have a very up-to-date equipment, having three miles iron tramway, on which is running a new locomotive doing splendid work. These comprise all the larger mills on this line, and they also are cutting red-pine for export and to other districts of New Zealand.

A few small mills at Kumara export a small quantity of red-pine, but their chief employment is cutting for mining claims, such as props for underground workings, blocks for paving sluice-boxes and tail-races, and generally the timber required for the mines.

On the south side of the Hokitika River are the sawmills of Messrs. Stewart and Chapman, Hansen and Co., and Potts and Co. (rimu), and of Messrs. Perry and Hegan, Morris and Co., and D. H. Roberts, on the Hokitika-Ross Railway. These mills are all cutting red-pine for export to other districts for building purposes, while the first three mentioned supply timber for general mining purposes, as well as a small quantity for house-building throughout the district.

Messrs. Stewart and Chapman (Waitaha) are too far away from the railway to compete in the export trade, but supply a large quantity of silver-pine sleepers, as well as silver-pine for bridge-building, and a small quantity of red-pine for building purposes locally.

Grimmond's mill (Ross) cuts only for local use, house-building, mining, &c., while Zala (Okarito Forks), who has lately re-equipped his water-power machinery, deals principally in silver-pine sleepers, &c.

Two mills are being erected at Hatter's Terrace for the purpose of cutting silver-pine sleepers, Brown and party having an area of 200 acres with two reservations of 200 acres each, and Southorn and party 200 acres with three reservations. This comprises 1,400 acres of fairly good timber country, although some of the smaller timber has been cut out by axemen under splitters' warrants issued by the Warden.

During the coming year Messrs. Stratford and Co. and several other firms propose to erect mills adjoining the Ross-Hokitika Railway. This line is expected to be completed during the coming year, and will enable millers to operate on large areas which are now unprofitable; and should the contiguous reserves, now offered for sale by the Hokitika Harbour Board, be disposed of, fully 12,000 acres of good milling forest will at once be occupied by large mills.

Taken as a whole, the industry is in a flourishing condition, and indications point to a further advance during next twelve months. The demand for timber continues to be fairly brisk, orders are plentiful, and most of the mills are working full time.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS.

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-trees cut.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Cutting-capacity of Mill per Annum.	Output per Annum.	Number of Hands employed.	Purposes for which Timber is utilised: (a) Locally, for Construction of Houses, or in connection with Railway and Road Works; (b) Sending to another District; (c) For Export outside the Colony.
Wallace and Co.	Inchbourne	European	Red and white pine	25	Sup. ft. 2,500,000	Sup. ft. 884,800	15	Utilised for (a), (b), and (c).
Nyberg and Co.	Moana	Crown	"	25	4,868,000	8,880,500	48	(a), (b), and (c).
Craig and Sheedy	Te Kinga	"	"	20	2,500,000	1,915,500	20	(a), (b), and (c).
Morris and Co.	Moana	European	Red, white, and black pine	25	2,500,000	1,878,500	18	(a), (b), and (c).
Jack Bros.	Kokuku	Crown	Red and white pine	30	3,600,000	2,881,500	25	(b).
Waller and Co.	"	Crown and European	"	30	3,000,000	1,646,600	16	(b).
Baxter Bros.	Kokiri	Crown	"	16	2,200,000	2,461,200	17	(b) and (c).
Roberts and Co.	Lake Mahinapua	"	Red-pine	16	1,800,000	848,000	16	(b).
Stratford and Blair	Kokiri	"	Red, white, and silver pine	20	3,000,000	2,007,600	20	(a), (b), and (c).
R. Stratford	Moana	European	Red and white pine	30	2,800,000	1,577,900	22	(b) and (c).
Stratford and Blair	Kaimata	Crown	Red and silver pine	16	2,500,000	2,112,900	16	(a) and (b).
"	Arnold Siding	Crown and European	Red and white pine	12	2,100,000	1,592,900	14	(b) and (c).
"	Ikamatus	Crown	Silver-pine	16	1,000,000	900,000	12	(a).
Biggell and Co.	Tutara Flat	"	"	8	900,000	120,000	8	(a).
Marshall and Co.	Hahu	"	Red and white pine	10	1,500,000	227,700	10	(b) and (c).
Nyberg	Ngahere	"	"	20	2,500,000	188,900	15	(a), (b), and (c).
"	Moana	"	"	20	2,800,000	1,199,400	15	(b) and (c).
Uddstrom	Ngahere	"	"	25	2,500,000	1,869,400	15	(b) and (c).
Hamer and Co.	"	Crown and European	Silver-pine	9	1,248,000	900,000	6	(a).
Sadler and Co.	"	Crown	Red and silver pine	8	950,000	160,000	8	(a).
Fisher and Co.	Blackball	European	Red and white pine	11	1,000,000	250,000	8	(a).
Perotti and Co.	Orwell Creek	Crown	"	30	2,600,000	122,900	6	(b).
Erickson and Co.	State Coal-mine	Crown and European	Red and white pine and birch	12	1,500,000	700,000	10	(a).
Duncan	Coal Creek	European	Red and white pine	16	1,500,000	250,000	8	(a) and (b).
Stratford and Co.	Greymouth	Crown	"	25	2,600,000	1,082,600	24	(a), (b), and (c).
O. Butler	Gladstone Siding	"	Red-pine	16	2,000,000	703,800	16	(a) and (b).
Morris	Kumara	Crown and European	"	30	2,000,000	1,866,200	12	(a) and (b).
G. Wilson	"	Crown	"	20	2,000,000	676,400	15	(a) and (b).
McConnon	"	"	"	16	1,900,000	100,000	4	(a).
Watson	"	"	"	14	1,200,000	180,000	6	(a) and (b).
McGrath	"	"	"	14	1,200,000	900,000	6	(a) and (b).
Westland Company	Kapitea	"	Red and white pine	30	3,000,000	913,900	16	(b) and (c).
G. Wilson	"	"	"	20	2,000,000	1,651,400	14	(b) and (c).
Lincoln Bros.	Staford	Crown, European, and Native	Red pine	25	1,800,000	1,384,289	13	(a) and (b).
"	Flowers Creek	"	"	30	2,000,000	Nil	18	(a) and (b).
"	Ho Ho	"	"	40	2,500,000	2,042,863	21	(a) and (b).
Malfoy and Co.	"	Crown and European	Red and white pine	20	2,500,000	1,219,388	15	(a), (b), and (c).
J. Smith	Kaitirangi	Cutting operations ceased for	Red and white pine	24	2,500,000	457,156	7	(a) and (b).
Perry and Co.	South Spit	Crown and European	Red-pine	12	1,500,000	610,551	8	(a) and (b).
Potts and Co.	Woodstock	"	"	16	1,500,000	487,510	13	(a) and (b).
Stuart and Co.	Rimu	"	"	20	1,500,000	1,078,700	14	(a) and (b).
Hansen and Co.	"	"	Red and white pine	16	1,000,000	848,000	12	(b) and (c).
Sheedy and Co.	Marsden	"	"	16	1,000,000	170,000	4	(a).
Morris and Co.	Mahinapua	Crown and European	Rimu and silver-pine	12	1,000,000	230,000	6	(a).
Grimmond	Ross	European	"	12	800,000	80,000	4	(a).
Stuart and Co.	Mkonui	Crown	"	12	800,000	20,000	4	(a).
Zala	Okarito	"	Red-pine	18	2,500,000	2,448,200	17	(a) and (b).
Baxter Bros.	Upper Ararua	Crown and European	"	16	2,000,000	1,132,700	17	(a) and (b).
Tennant and Co.	"	"	"	10	760,000	12,656	6	(a) and (b).
Tatinelli	Kanieri	Crown	"	10	"	"	"	"
Totals	"	"	"	912	94,526,000	44,938,818	645	"

CANTERBURY.

In North Canterbury there are five sawmills established; one near Waiau, in the Amuri County; and four near Oxford, in the Ashley County. The Highfield Mill, near Waiau, is owned by Mr. R. A. Chaffey, the timber cut being on freehold lands; the mill has a capacity of 800,000 ft. per annum, but is not at present in operation. The four mills near Oxford are owned by Messrs. Ryde Bros., J. Rossiter, E. Feary, and H. Bunn; they have a total cutting-capacity of about 1,500,000 ft. per annum, but the actual output is about a third of that amount. The timber cut is principally birch and red-pine, and is supplied to the Christchurch market, and generally throughout North Canterbury, for buildings, bridges, &c.

At Little River, which was formerly the centre of the extensive timber trade connected with Banks Peninsula, the bush has now practically all been cut out, and little, if any, cutting is now done, as efforts are being directed rather to the preservation of the few remaining patches of bush.

In Alford Forest, in the Ashburton County, one mill, with a capacity and output of about 450,000 ft. per annum, is engaged on private lands, the timber cut being principally birch.

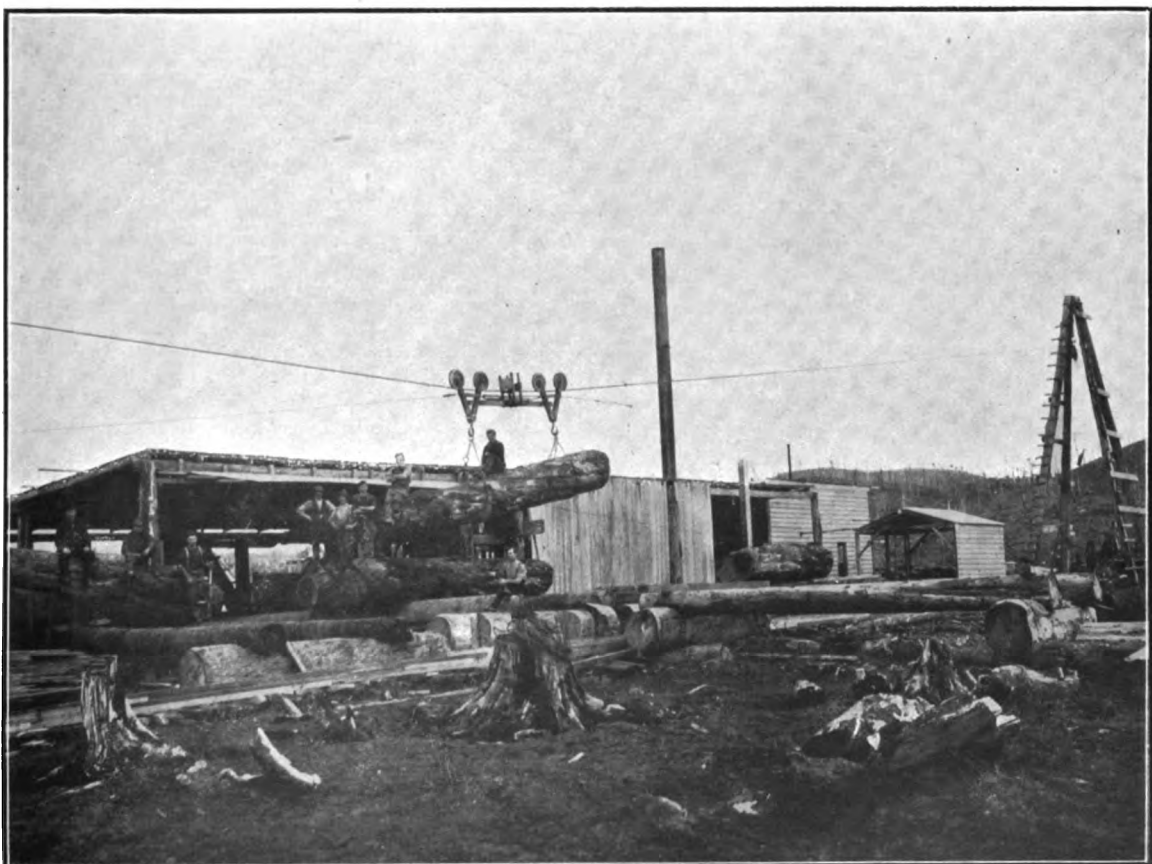
At Peel Forest, in South Canterbury, where a considerable timber industry formerly existed, there is only one mill working occasionally on freehold land, with a small output for local consumption. Two other travelling mills are also engaged in different parts of South Canterbury cutting timber from plantations on freehold properties, and there is besides a limited industry in cutting firewood, stakes, &c., at Waimate, and in other localities.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS.

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-trees cut.	Horse- power of Machinery.	Cutting- capacity of Mill per Annum.	Output per Annum.	Number of Hands employed.	Purposes for which Timber is utilised: (a) Locally, for Construction of Houses, or in con- nection with Railway and Road Works; (b) Sending to another District; (c) For Export outside the Colony.
1. Highfield ..	Amuri ..	European	Birch, black, white, and red pine	17	Sup. ft. 800,000	Sup. ft. Not working	..	(a) Locally, for building houses, bridges, &c. (Only occasionally working.)
2. Woodside ..	Oxford ..	Crown	Birch and red-pine ..	8	350,000	158,000	10	Locally and North Canterbury District, for con- struction of houses, buildings, br.dges, &c.
3. Mount Oxford	" ..	" ..	" ..	10	400,000	140,000	9	Ditto.
4. Rimu ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	10	400,000	100,000	7	"
5. Farmer's ..	" ..	Crown and European	Principally birch	8	350,000	104,000	5	"
6. Alford Forest	Alford Forest ..	European	Birch and a little white- pine	10	450,000	450,000	13	Locally, for building houses, bridges, &c.
7. "	Peel Forest ..	" ..	Black and white pine and ins gnls	8	Say, 250,000	12,000	3	Locally, for building houses, bridges, &c. (Only occasionally working.)
8. Scott Bros. ..	South Canterbury ..	" ..	Gum, insignis, oak, and macrocarpa	16	Not ascer- tained	Ab't 100,000	4	Locally, for building houses, bridges, &c. (Going to different farms and cutting as re- quired.)
9. Hopkinson ..	" ..	" ..	Ditto ..	15	Ditto ..	Ab't 100,000	4	Ditto.
Totals	..	..	..	103	3,000,000	1,164,000	54	



HAULING TIMBER UP STEEP INCLINE, OTANGA, HAWKE'S BAY.
No. 17.]



No. 18.] OVERHEAD APPARATUS FOR HAULING LOGS, NGAPAERURU, HAWKE'S BAY.



LOGS READY FOR HAULING TO ARNOLD MILL, GREYMOUTH. (STRATFORD, BLAIR, AND CO.)
No. 19.]



No. 20.] ENGINE FOR HAULING LOGS AT ARNOLD MILL, GREYMOUTH (J. RING.)

OTAGO.

There are nine mills engaged in the timber industry in Otago, but these may be looked upon as small plants ranging from 8 to 25 horse power. Their total output averages slightly over 3,000,000 cubic feet per annum, but this quantity varies somewhat in accordance with the local demand. Dunedin City constitutes the principal market, a limited quantity being absorbed by the country districts and Canterbury. With the progress of the Catlin's-Waikawa Railway the number of mills may increase; but without the railway as a means of taking away the timber there is little chance of any great strides being made in sawmilling. The absence of suitable harbours is a serious drawback to the timber industry in the southern part of the Otago Land District. For a part of last year a mill was working near the mouth of the Tautuku River, from the estuary of which a small scow brought the timber to Dunedin. The insufficient shelter, however, and the difficulty of getting in during all weathers, compelled the owners to close down. It is reported, however, that another attempt is to be made to re-start the mill by a company with sufficient capital to give the venture more hope of success. In the Tautuku Valley there is a large area of very good timber—red-pine predominating—and it is regrettable that some means of cheap transport cannot be found.

In travelling south from Dunedin to Balclutha and thence by the Catlin's branch line, the first mill reached is that at Glenomaru, owned by Messrs. Greig and Co. This plant is driven by a 25-horse-power oil-engine. It was one of the first mills in the district, and has now been working for many years, consequently the surrounding area is nearly cut out. The Glenomaru Railway-station is convenient to the mill, and from thence the timber is sent to Dunedin.

The next mill is that of Latta Bros., of Katea, three miles from Hunt's Road Railway-station. A wooden tramway has been laid from the mill to the railway-station; along this the timber is trolled from the bench to the truck, and thence supplied to various builders in Canterbury and Otago. The area of bush supplying the mill has been heavily timbered, and has produced first-class timber.

Latta Bros.' Tahatika Mill is situated about four miles from Owaka Township, up the Owaka Valley. The output from this plant is carted by wagon and horses to Owaka Railway-station. The area of good bush was not sufficient to warrant the construction of a tramway; but the timber produced is of splendid quality. Probably two years will see the bush area that supplies this mill also cut out.

Within easy distance of the Catlin's Railway-station—the present terminus of the Catlin's branch—are situated Latta Bros.' third mill, Bates's, White's, and Dawson and McKechnie's mills.

Latta Bros.' mill is driven by a 16-horse-power engine, and it is within 10 chains of the railway-station, to which a wooden tramway has been laid. Dawson and McKechnie's mill is about three miles from the station, and their timber is carted to the railway by wagon and horses. This carting, sometimes in heavy loads, has the effect of destroying the roads in early winter, and causing a heavy expenditure in wear-and-tear. White's and Bates's mills are small plants working intermittently, and manned by the owners. Their output is necessarily small, and is disposed of in builders' lots.

In the Lakes district there are two small plants. One at Wakatipu, owned by W. A. Grant, cuts principally red-birch with a small quantity of totara for local consumption. Ewing's mill at Makarora Valley, head of Lake Wanaka, is cutting in an area of 100 acres of Crown lands. Its output is used for local consumption in building and bridge-construction.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS.

name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-trees cut.	Horse power of Machinery.	Cutting- capacity of Mill per Annum.	Output per Annum.	Number of Hands employed.	Purposes for which Timber is utilised: (a) Locally, for Construction of Houses, or in con- nection with Railway and Road Works; (b) Sending to another District; (c) For Export outside the Colony.
1. Greig and Co.	Glenomaru	Freehold and leasehold	Red, black, and white pine	25	Sup. ft. 1,000,000	Sup. ft. 800,000	8	Principally sent to Dunedin builders.
2. Latia Bros...	Katia	"	Red, black, and white pine	20	960,000	800,000	18	Timber disposed of in builders' lots in Otago and Canterbury.
3. "	Tahatika	Freehold	Ditto	16	750,000	500,000	13	Ditto.
4. "	Catin's	Leasehold	Red, black, and white pine and beech	16	750,000	500,000	15	"
5. Bates and Sons	Houipapa	Freehold	Miro, red and white pine	8	400,000	200,000	4	Worked by father and sons; timber sold locally.
6. White and Sons	Ratanui	"	Miro and red-pine	8	200,000	150,000	5	Timber disposed of to local builders.
7. Dawson and McKechnie	"	Freehold and leasehold	Red, black, and white pine, miro, and totara	20	1,250,000	500,000	10	Timber chiefly disposed of in builders' lots in Dunedin.
8. Kinloch	Lake Wakatipu	Crown	Beech and totara	8	100,000	80,000	3	Locally—house-construction and roadwork.
9. Ewing's	Makarora	Crown and freehold	Black and white pine, totara, and beech	10	280,000	160,000	6	Locally—houses, bridges, and mining.
Totals	"	"	"	131	5,630,000	3,190,000	82	

SOUTHLAND.

During 1906-7, seven sawmill areas were taken up in State forests, area 1,266 acres, producing 4,196,300 superficial feet, and furnishing an assessed royalty amounting to £952 13s. 6d. There were also six mill areas taken up on Crown forests, area 904 acres, producing 3,413,800 superficial feet, returning a royalty of £837 6s. 6d. The total assessed royalty of the year's transactions does not necessarily represent the amount of revenue received during the year, as will be seen further on, owing to one-half the royalty on an area being paid in cash, the balance or other half by an approved promissory note payable in six months, which may, and often does, fall due the following year.

The royalty received from sawmill areas in State forests during the year was £1,174 0s. 6d., to which has to be added a sum of £255 16s. 6d., royalty accruing from timber licenses, fines, penalties, and timber sold, thus making a total amount from this source of £1,429 17s.

The amount received in royalty from mills in Crown forests amounted to £516 9s. 6d., to which has also to be added £495 15s. 5d. royalty from licenses, fines, penalties, and timber disposed of by sale, thus making a total of £1,012 4s. 11d. These two totals added together make the amount received from all sources £2,442 1s. 11d., which is only £4 5s. 5d. less than the revenue received last year.

During the year fifty timber licenses were issued to settlers, splitters, and others engaged in bush work, authorising the right to cut fencing material, telegraph-poles, railway-sleepers, mining-props, draining-alabs, and firewood, &c., bringing in a revenue of £98 18s. 4d.; besides, fifty-nine permits were issued to settlers under section 234 of "The Land Act, 1892," and section 58 of the State Forest Regulations, enabling settlers to obtain timber exclusively for home use free of charge.

Ranger Collins reports that there were fifty sawmills working most of the year full time, producing 38,087,000 superficial feet. Nine of these were operating in ordinary Crown forests, producing 6,157,000 superficial feet; eighteen operating in State forests, producing 14,330,000 superficial feet; fifteen in private forests, producing 9,950,000 superficial feet; six operating in private and State forests, producing 6,750,000 superficial feet; one operating in private and Crown forests, producing 400,000 superficial feet; and one operating in private and Native forests, producing 500,000 superficial feet.

Of the total production about 12,167,000 superficial feet are used locally, 25,875,000 superficial feet are sent northwards as far as Christchurch, and a very small quantity is exported.

Of the timbers cut 60 per cent. represents rimu, 22 per cent. kahikatea, 3 per cent. matai, 10 per cent. miro, 2 per cent. totara, and 3 per cent. tawai. The mills manufacture 30 per cent., and supply factories in Invercargill, Gore, Dunedin, Oamaru, Waimate, Timaru, and Temuka, with an additional 15 per cent. clean timber for the same purpose.

The total production differs little from that of last year. The local consumption decreased by about 1,000,000 superficial feet, whilst outside consumption increased by about the same quantity, probably caused through the greater demand in the Christchurch market owing to the Exhibition. At any rate, the demand for timber kept fairly regular, and the mills have all been quite busy, and are so at the present time, having employed some 831 persons during the year, with a pay-sheet representing £89,879.

The area worked out or surrendered during the year was 1,383 acres. This does not mean that this area was cut out during the year, because three years are allowed by regulations to cut the first 200 acres and four years for each of the remaining 200 in the 600-acre attached reserve, thus allowing the miller fifteen years to cut out 800 acres, the maximum area allowed by regulations, unless under exceptional circumstances.

In certain exceptional cases it is found necessary, or rather expedient, to allow a little departure from the regulations—for instance, when long and expensive tramways have to be constructed and other heavy initial expenditure incurred before a mill can start; but of course a limit must be placed on concessions, although the licensees may at times think differently.

The schedules give detailed information in connection with the fifty sawmills working in this district, such as locality, whether cutting in State, Crown, private, or Native forests, horse-power, cutting-capacity, output, and wages, &c., and should be found very useful to the trade and general public.

The marketable sawmilling timber yet remaining in this district is approximately 222,795,000 superficial feet for future use, in area 101,415 acres, which means a future revenue on the basis of the present royalties of something like £58,385, and a colonial asset amounting in round numbers to £1,448,167 10s., reckoned at 13s. per 100 superficial feet, which may be considered a fair value.

It must be understood that these areas of milling bush and quantities of timber can only be approximately arrived at, it being more probable than otherwise that both areas and quantities are under rather than over estimated, and do not include any timber within the boundaries of the National Park.

The recent bush fires unfortunately caused the destruction of five sawmills—three in Seaward Bush, one in Oteramika, Shag Bush, and the other in Hokonui Bush. This severe loss to the owners may cause a shrinkage in next year's output, unless it is made up by the very active operations of the Waikawa mills, now three in number, by and from which a considerable milling industry has revived within the last two years.

SCHEDULE OF SAWMILLS.

Name of Sawmill.	Locality.	Whether cutting on Crown, Native, or European.	Varieties of Timber-trees cut.	Horse power of Machinery.	Cutting-capacity of Mill per Annum.	Output per Annum.	Number of Hands employed.	Purposes for which Timber is utilised: (a) Locally, for Construction of Houses, or in connection with Railway and Road Works; (b) Sending to another District; (c) For Export outside the Colony.
1. Waikawa (Ourre)	Waikawa	Private	Red, white, and black pine, miro, and totara	Actual. 10	Sup. ft. 750,000	Sup. ft. 500,000	14	(a) Nil, (b) 100 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,000.
2. Niagara (Murdooh)	"	"	Ditto	26	1,500,000	1,100,000	20	(a) Nil, (b) 100 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,500.
3. Waikawa (Robinson)	"	"	"	8	500,000	200,000	9	(a) Nil, (b) 100 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £350.
4. Waikawa (Moffett)	"	"	"	25	1,500,000	1,000,000	20	(a) Nil, (b) 100 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,500.
6. Waituna (Guthrie Estate)	Waituna	"	"	40	1,500,000	1,300,000	25	(a) 30 per cent., (b) 70 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £3,850.
7. Orepuki (3), (Guthrie Estate)	Orepuki	State forest	"	40	1,500,000	1,000,000	20	(a) 20 per cent., (b) 80 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,300.
8. Orepuki (5), (Guthrie Estate)	Waimeamea	"	"	40	1,500,000	1,200,000	20	(a) 20 per cent., (b) 80 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £3,300.
9. Greenhills (Guthrie Estate)	Greenhills	Private and Native	"	30	1,000,000	500,000	15	(a) 90 per cent., (b) 10 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,000.
10. Gorge Road (Massey)	Gorge Road	State forest and private	"	65	3,000,000	1,300,000	20	(a) 13 per cent., (b) 88 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £3,500.
11. Woodend (Massey)	Woodend	"	"	100	3,000,000	1,700,000	30	(a) 35 per cent., (b) 65 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £3,650.
12. Mabel (Massey)	Mabel	"	"	60	2,600,000	1,400,000	21	(a) 40 per cent., (b) 60 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,580.
13. Spar Bush (Massey)	Spar Bush	"	"	50	2,000,000	900,000	28	(a) 20 per cent., (b) 75 per cent., (c) 5 per cent. Wages paid, £2,294.
14. Colac (Massey)	Colac	State forest	"	65	2,700,000	1,000,000	17	(a) 5 per cent., (b) 95 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,300.
15. Ruabine (Massey)	Ruabine	"	"	36	1,200,000	650,000	9	(a) 13 per cent., (b) 88 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,500.
16. Kapuka (McCallum and Co.)	Kapuka	"	"	30	1,000,000	650,000	21	(a) 35 per cent., (b) 65 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £3,100.
17. Round Hill (McCallum and Co.)	Longwood	"	"	33	1,000,000	650,000	22	(a) 10 per cent., (b) 90 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,500.
19. Glenburn (McCallum and Co.)	"	"	"	30	1,000,000	600,000	21	(a) 15 per cent., (b) 85 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £3,000.
20. Fairfax (McCallum and Co.)	"	"	"	30	1,000,000	650,000	18	(a) 20 per cent., (b) 80 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,750.
21. Edendale (Hensley)	Edendale	Private	Red and white pine and miro	20	900,000	700,000	12	(a) 80 per cent., (b) 20 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,500.
22. Waimatua (Timpany)	Seaward Bush	Crown lands	Red, white, and black pine, miro, and totara	30	1,000,000	900,000	28	(a) 40 per cent., (b) 60 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,500.
23. Pahia (Timpany)	Longwood	State forest	Ditto	30	1,500,000	800,000	19	(a) 25 per cent., (b) 75 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,500.
24. Fairfax (Timpany)	"	"	"	15	800,000	130,000	12	(a) 80 per cent., (b) 20 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £250.
25. Tisbury (Broad, Small, and Co.)	Seaward Bush	Crown lands	"	20	900,000	750,000	17	(a) 100 per cent., (b) nil, (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,850.
26. Te Taimutu (Broad, Small, and Co.)	Longwood	State forest and private	"	25	900,000	650,000	19	(a) 100 per cent., (b) nil, (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,700.
27. Millwood (Broad, Small, and Co.)	Seaward Bush	Crown lands	"	25	1,300,000	1,000,000	23	(a) 100 per cent., (b) nil, (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,700.



No. 21.]

A RIMU (RED-PINE) IN LONGWOOD FOREST, SOUTHLAND.

28. Grove Bush (Kilkelly)	Grove Bush	Private	White and black pine, and totara	12	650,000	550,000	12	(a) 90 per cent., (b) 10 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,500.	Wages
29. Glen Dan Company	Hokonui	Crown lands	Red, white, and black pine, miro, totara, and birch	18	800,000	750,000	14	(a) 90 per cent., (b) 10 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,500.	Wages
30. Waikata (Hutton Bros.)	Waikata	"	Red and white birch	8	500,000	52,000	4	(a) 100 per cent., (b) nil, (c) nil. Wages paid, £200.	Wages
31. Hedgehope (Wallis)	Hedgehope	"	Red, white, and black pine, miro, and totara	80	1,000,000	600,000	22	(a) 20 per cent., (b) 80 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,800.	Wages
34. Otapiri (McKenzie)	Hokonui	State forest	Ditto	30	1,500,000	550,000	17	(a) 85 per cent., (b) 65 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,150.	Wages
35. Lora (McKenzie)	"	Crown land	"	35	1,500,000	1,005,000	18	(a) 25 per cent., (b) 75 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,200.	Wages
36. Oreti (Moore)	Oreti	Private	White-pine	10	800,000	850,000	12	(a) 25 per cent., (b) 75 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £475.	Wages
37. Forest Hill (Young)	Forest Hill	"	White and black pine	10	500,000	450,000	9	(a) 60 per cent., (b) 40 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,900.	Wages
38. Waikola (Harrington's)	Longwood	State forest	Red, white, and black pine, miro, totara, and birch	90	1,500,000	1,900,000	28	(a) 25 per cent., (b) 75 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,600.	Wages
39. Otaitau (Hensley)	"	"	Ditto	20	900,000	800,000	15	(a) 10 per cent., (b) 90 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,950.	Wages
40. Pourakino (2)	"	"	"	22	1,000,000	700,000	38	(a) 10 per cent., (b) 90 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £4,000.	Wages
41. Pourakino (1), (More and Sons)	"	"	"	30	1,500,000	1,000,000			
42. Pourakino (Trail)	"	"	"	25	1,800,000	1,100,000	22	(a) 15 per cent., (b) 85 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £2,600.	Wages
43. Oraki (Perry)	"	"	Red, white, and black pine, miro, and totara	30	1,000,000	700,000	11	(a) 10 per cent., (b) 90 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,350.	Wages
44. Waiatu (Laurie)	Waiatu	Private	Red, white, and black pine, miro, totara, and birch	10	500,000	300,000	9	(a) 100 per cent., (b) nil, (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,100.	Wages
45. Wakapatu (Perry)	Longwood	Crown lands and private	Red and white pine, kamahi, and miro	30	1,200,000	400,000	12	(a) 10 per cent., (b) 90 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £800.	Wages
46. " " "	"	State forest	Red, white, and black pine, miro, and totara	35	1,500,000	850,000	15	(a) 10 per cent., (b) 90 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,750.	Wages
47. Pahia (Watson)	Pahia	Private	Ditto	14	1,000,000	500,000	12	(a) 15 per cent., (b) 85 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,200.	Wages
48. Orepuki (McIntyre)	Longwood	Private and State forest	"	30	1,500,000	900,000	18	(a) 10 per cent., (b) 90 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,850.	Wages
49. Waihoaka (Austin)	"	Private	"	14	1,000,000	800,000	14	(a) 100 per cent., (b) nil, (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,900.	Wages
50. Te Tui (Hensley)	"	"	Red and white pine and miro	20	900,000	700,000	14	(a) 40 per cent., (b) 60 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,750.	Wages
51. Half-moon Bay (Murdoch)	Stewart Island	"	Red, white, and black pine, miro, and totara	20	1,300,000	1,000,000	18	(a) 2 per cent., (b) 98 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,900.	Wages
52. Kaipipi (Swain)	"	"	Ditto	12	800,000	500,000	14	(a) Nil, (b) 100 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,500.	Wages
53. North Arm (Forde)	"	Crown land	"	16	900,000	600,000	14	(a) Nil, (b) 100 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,500.	Wages
54. Glory (Mackie)	"	"	"	16	800,000	500,000	10	(a) Nil, (b) 100 per cent., (c) nil. Wages paid, £1,000.	Wages
Totals				1,408	61,100,000	38,087,000	881		

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing, including blocks and maps (1,500 copies), £101 2s. 6d.

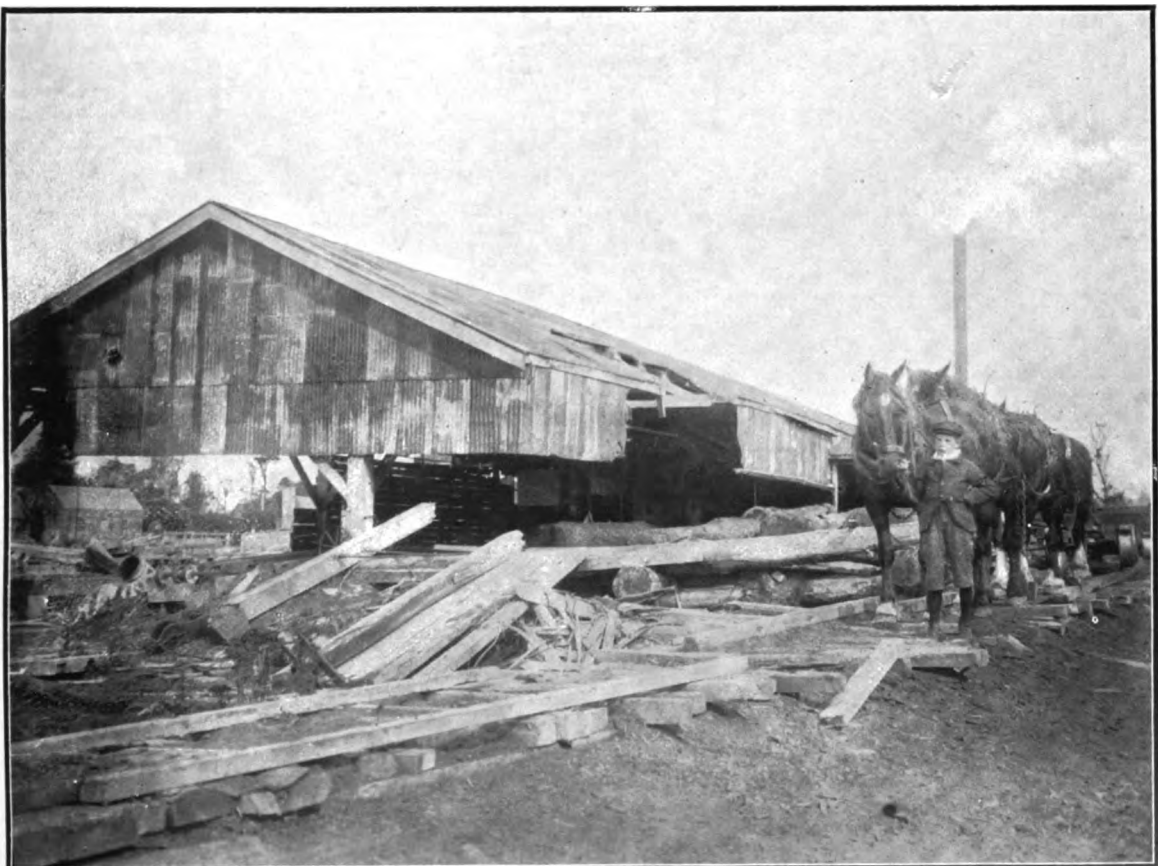
By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1907.

Price 2s.

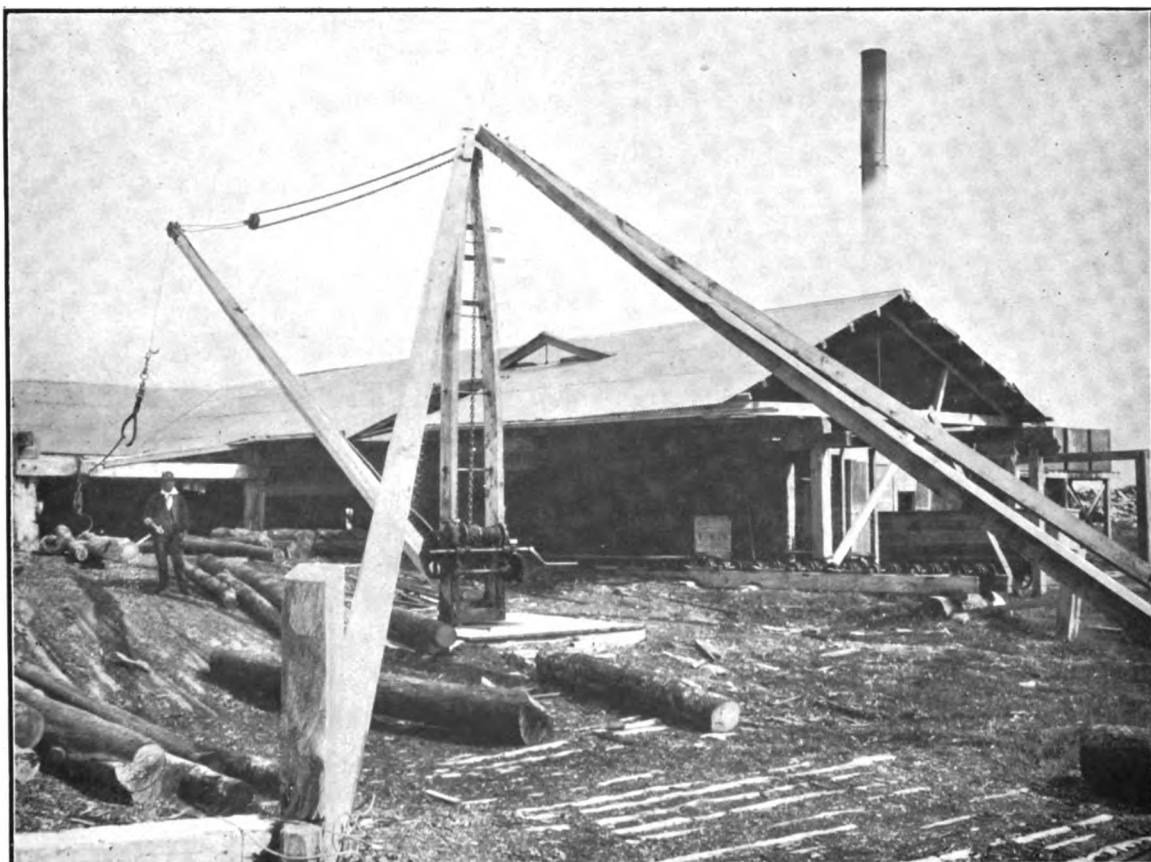
Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines, though it is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. Some characters and words are difficult to discern, but the overall structure appears to be a continuous paragraph or list of items.



No. 22.] RIMUS (RED-PINES) IN SEAWARD FOREST, SOUTHLAND.



No. 23.] McCALLUM AND CO.'S MILL AT COLAC, SOUTHLAND.



No. 24.]

SOUTHLAND PINE COMPANY'S MILL AT WOODEND, SOUTHLAND.



No. 25.]

SOUTHLAND PINE COMPANY'S MILL AT GORGE ROAD.

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